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ARCHÆOLOGICAL NEWS.

SUMMARY OF RECENT DISCOVERIES AND INVESTIGATIONS.

Page.		Page.		Page.	
ALGERIA,	489	GREECE,	514	SARDINIA,	555
ARABIA,	503	HINDUSTAN,	491	SIBERIA,	495
ARMENIA,	496	ITALY,	534	SICILY,	556
ASIA MINOR,	504	KRETE,	530	SOUTHERN AFRICA,	491
ASSYRIA,	500	KYKLADES,	530	SPORADES,	530
BABYLONIA,	497	MOROCCO,	490	SWITZERLAND,	559
CHINA,	494	PALESTINE,	503	SYRIA,	501
EGYPT,	476	PERSIA,	496	TUNISIA,	490
FRANCE,	558	PHCENICIA,	503	TURKESTAN	496
GERMANY,	560				

AFRICA.

EGYPT.

ARCHÆOLOGY IN EGYPT.—Professor Sayce writes to the *Academy* of Dec. 5 to offer his solution of the present unsatisfactory state of affairs in Egypt in archæological matters. As but little improvement has been effected hitherto, notwithstanding the vigorous crusade carried on during the past years, of which echoes have been heard in this Journal, we hope that Prof. Sayce's sensible suggestions will be carefully considered. In the same *Academy* it is announced that the Government of Egypt has asked the *Caisse de la Dette* for £50,000 from the general reserve-fund on behalf of the Department of Antiquities. Professor Sayce writes: "The conditions under which the Museum of Bulaq was started have ceased to exist. In place of the unpretending collection of antiquities which Mariette brought together, Egypt now possesses a large and important museum, the management and development of which for the use of science is sufficient to tax the strength of a large staff of officials. At the same time, the government has awakened—to some extent, at least—to the necessity of preserving those monuments of the past which are at once the property of the state and the means of attracting an ever-increasing number of rich visitors to Egypt. The country, moreover, is patrolled by an efficient force of police under foreign officers, and the Board of Public Works is filled with men who are educated and incorruptible. If, then, the Museum of Gizeh is to take the place which properly belongs to it by the side of the other great museums of the civilized world, if it is to perform efficiently the duties which

archæological science demands from it, it must be reconstituted on the same basis as the museums of Europe and America. Functions which do not belong to a museum must be handed over to others to whom they more properly appertain, and the director and his staff must thus be left free to do the work which alone can make the Museum of Gizeh of use to the scientific world. At present, not only does it not possess a catalogue; there are no labels even attached to the objects exposed to view which are intelligible to the majority of visitors. Many objects are still lying in unopened cases, or unarranged. But the staff are not to blame. When the director and one of his assistants are away during part of the year, superintending excavations in Upper Egypt or the engineer's duty of erecting iron gates, how is it possible for the proper work of a museum to be carried on? The mutilation of some of the most precious monuments of Upper Egypt some years ago showed how disastrous is the combination of incompatible functions to the safe keeping of the monuments themselves. The backward state of the Gizeh Museum is only a temporary loss to science; but the destruction of the tombs of el-Bersheh is irreparable. What, therefore, I would urge in the interests of science, is that the preservation of the Egyptian monuments be transferred from the administration of the Museum, who are powerless to punish offenders, to the police, the natural guardians of the property of the state. Let the police be made responsible for the safety of the great monuments of ancient Egypt, and there will no longer be any fear of their further destruction. Secondly, let it be understood that the proper work of the Museum is to look after its own treasures, and make them available for scientific study, not to excavate. What would become of the British Museum, in spite of its large staff of officers, if it were to occupy its attention with controlling, much more directing, all the excavations which are made in Britain? And yet this is the impossible task which the Gizeh Museum, with its insufficient staff, is now called upon to perform."

PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTS.—The Society for the Preservation of the Monuments of Ancient Egypt has issued a report of its second annual meeting. It deprecated in the strongest manner the project, to which we have already referred, for drowning the island of Philæ, which has been officially admitted to be really imminent, by making a dam to raise the water more than twenty-three metres higher than the level of a low Nile, and thus, at a cost of not more than 750,000*l.*, provide an enormous supply of water for irrigation. There is the alternative of making two lakes by means of dams, one at Wady Halfa, the other at Kalabshah, the cost of which would be about a million. Two new posts of Inspectors of Ancient Monuments in Egypt have been created, but it is not known that the tenants have been appointed, much less taken up their duties. At the meeting,

Lieut.-Col. Plunkett called attention to the destruction of monuments now going on in hundreds of places on the Nile. The "guardian" who had been sent up to take charge of Philæ lived in a chamber of the temple, and lit his fire in the middle of it, which cracked the stones and brought down the roof. The leader of a party of tourists lit Bengal lights in the tombs of the kings, which did irreparable damage. Prof. Bryce said there went, four years ago, to Luxor a wealthy Russian boy of seventeen, with guides using lighted candles, "whose amusement was to deface with smoke the cartouches and the figures of the kings."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 10.

EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.—M. Naville left Marseilles on Dec. 12 for Alexandria, in order to resume work for the Egypt Exploration Fund. He expects to return this year to the Delta, the scene of his former labors.

MODEL OF AN EGYPTIAN TOMB.—M. Maspéro submitted to the French Academy (Nov. 20) an exact model of the tomb of Anna, who held high offices under kings Thothmes I, Thothmes II, Queen Hatasu, and her nephew King Thothmes III, during the VIII dynasty. The model was made by M. Boussac, and it reproduces not only the structure but all the wall-paintings with fishing, hunting and agricultural scenes; the garden and lakes of the deceased; processions of gift-bearers; *etc.* The publication of all the Theban tombs, of which this is one, has been undertaken by the Members of the French School at Cairo.—*Ami des Mon.*, 1891, pp. 374–5.

ABOUKIR.—Excavations are being conducted at Aboukir by Danninos Pasha, on behalf of the Ghizeh Museum, on the site of a small temple of the Græco-Roman period which stood at a short distance to the east of the temple ordinarily identified with that of Arsinoë Aphrodite. Accounts have already appeared in the English papers of the granite statues of Rameses II and his consort which have been found there, but it has not been mentioned that on one of the statues the name of Menepthah is associated with that of his father Rameses, or that on another Hentmara is called, not only the "royal chief wife" of the Pharaoh, but also "the royal daughter of his body," her name being enclosed in a cartouche. Since the discovery of the statues a torso of Rameses II has also been disinterred, as well as two sphinxes of sandstone, one of which is inscribed with the name and titles of the same king. The second sphinx is larger and of finer workmanship than the first, and has a cartouche on the breast. This has been erased, and a name, hitherto unidentified, has been substituted for it. A careful examination of the effaced cartouche on the breast of one of the sphinxes shows that it originally belonged to Amenemhat IV of the twelfth dynasty; and it is probable that the other sphinx, which was afterwards usurped by Rameses II, also belonged originally to the same period. Both the sphinxes are headless, but the head of one of them has been discovered at no great distance from the body. It is evident that all the monuments

found on the site of the temple have been brought from elsewhere, and the weathered condition of some of them makes it probable that these were transported from ruined sanctuaries of the Pharaonic period. From the construction of the temple it may be inferred that it was built after the beginning of the Christian era. It is pointed out by Danninos Pasha that the standing statue, which now bears the name of Rameses II, must likewise have been a work of the twelfth dynasty. The statue was originally about three metres in height, and among the inscriptions engraved on it is one in which Rameses is compared with the god Set. It is therefore probable that the statue originally stood at Tanis, and the other monuments may have been brought from the same place.—*Athenæum*, Nov. 14, 28.

AHNAS=HANES=HERAKLEOUPOLIS.—**EXPLORATIONS OF M. NAVILLE.**—The results of the excavations of M. Naville on this site are summarized from *Biblia* of August, 1891. The city was twelve miles w. of the Beni Suef, near the Bahr Yussuf, and the necropolis is on the opposite side of the canal on the ridge of hills which separate the valley of the Nile from the southern part of the Fayûm.

NECROPOLIS.—The necropolis extends from the limits of the valley towards the hills, on a slightly undulating ground. The tombs are most numerous on two rocky heights which rise above the others at the entrance of a wide concavity by which the ridge is interrupted and which is the way to the Fayûm. In that part the tombs are rectangular pits, at the bottom of which there are two, and sometimes three, side chambers. Many of them had been filled with sand and we cleared them with the hope of finding the original interments, but everywhere we found that the tombs had been re-used in later times, plundered of their valuables, even of their coffins, and employed for bodies evidently belonging to the poorer class. They had no coffins, were generally not embalmed, and lying over or under a mat of reeds. With the bones were sometimes found small baskets containing food for the deceased, chiefly nuts of the doom palm and bread, sometimes also poppies, and pigeons' eggs. Here and there were a few remains of the former occupants, for instance, a piece of a handsome funerary cloth on which the weighing of the soul had been painted, fragments of papyri, and pieces of limestone hieroglyphic tablets, evidently belonging to the XVIII and XIX dynasties. I should not wonder if even those were not the original occupants, and if those pits went up as far as the XI or XII dynasty.

On one of the hills, quite at the top, and at a very small depth among rubbish of broken bricks and chips of stones, we found about twenty coffins, most of them of women. They all bear the characters of a very late epoch, some of them are even of the worst Roman style. They are without names and without ornaments or amulets, except necklaces of very small glass beads or small shells.

In the lower part of the necropolis the coffins are plain rectangular boxes without any ornament or painting; one or two red vases of common pottery were put in the pit, which was not deep and of the size of the coffins. Twice we discovered mummy cases belonging to an older epoch which had been re-used, one of them of the xx dynasty, the other possibly as old as the xi; the mummies which they contained were quite out of proportion with the coffins. The most plentiful crop we had in the tombs were hundreds of wooden or terracotta statuettes, *ushabtis* of the coarsest description, some of which were mere little sticks on which eyes and a nose had been indicated with ink, and where the name was written in hieratic. These statuettes belong to various epochs, and, although some of them are undoubtedly very late, I believe some of them are remains of the xx and even of the xix dynasty. In a few large pits there were at the top painted coffins and underneath heaps of bones and of mummified bodies, the whole had been thrown in without any order.

CITY.—Finding that the necropolis gave so little result, and that there was nothing belonging to older epochs, we left the desert, and went over to the mounds of Henassieh. The site of the old city is indicated by several mounds of such an extent that they are called in the place itself *Ummel Kimam*, the mother of mounds. Several villages are built over them, the largest being *Henassieh el Medinet*, in the name of which we may recognize a corruption of the old *Hanes*. All over the mounds scattered blocks of red granite show that there must have been a construction of importance, but nothing in the nature of the soil and in the appearance of the locality shows distinctly as at Bubastis where the temple must have been. Therefore it was necessary to trench and dig pits in all the different parts of the Tell. We began near to parallel rows of standing granite columns without capitals, of Roman or Byzantine aspect and called *el Keniseh*, the church. There was nothing in the space between the two colonnades which is more than 50 yards wide; but on the west there was another hall with limestone columns bearing well sculptured Corinthian capitals. The whole seems to me to have been a Roman temple.

In two other places were several shafts of red granite columns lying on the ground. Researches made all around and even underneath did not lead to any result except the discovery of a fragment of mosaic. These columns belonged to Coptic churches, the Coptic cross was engraved on several of them.

We dug also near the huge granite bases which looked like Roman work. The excavations showed that they had supported two large columns at the entrance of a Coptic church now entirely destroyed, but of which nearly all the materials were left. They consisted of columns in gray marble with Corinthian capitals, some of which had a Coptic cross, besides architraves

and friezes well sculptured with flowers, arabesques and animals, and even parts of mythological subjects.

In digging in a great depression in the western part of the mounds, at a depth of about four yards, we at last hit upon a granite monolithic column, complete with a palmleaf capital; we found that we had reached a vestibule which must have been one of the side entrances of the temple of Hera-cleopolis. The remains of it consist of six columns 17 feet high, one of which only is complete, with sculptures representing Rameses II making offerings to various divinities, and in the intervals the name of Meneph-thah, the son of Rameses. [One of these is now in Philadelphia, see p. 450.] The architraves which were supported by those columns are cut in a building with the cartouches of Usertesen II of the II dynasty. The six columns were in one line—the length of the vestibule is 61 feet; it was open on the waterside, the basements of the walls on the three other sides and even a few layers of stones have been preserved. This basement is in hard limestone of Gebel Ahmar, which cannot be burnt for lime; it bears in hieroglyphs, sometimes more than two feet high, the following inscription:—*the living Horus, the mighty bull, who loves Ma, the lord of panegyrics like his father Phthah Tonen, King Rameses erected this building to his father Hershefi (Arsaphes) the lord of the two lands (Egypt).* It appears from this description that the temple was dedicated to Arsaphes, a form of Osiris, generally represented with a ram's head. This divinity is sculptured on two of the columns. The vestibule contained statues of which there are a few remains. On the southern side in the corner was a sitting statue of Rameses II of heroic size, in red limestone. We found it broken at the waist, but nearly complete. It was painted in bright red color, still very vivid on some parts of the throne; the stripes of the head-dress were alternately blue and yellow, like the granite Rameses II now at Geneva, which I discovered at Bubastis. [This statue is now in Philadelphia, and a description of it is given on pp. 449–50, and a reproduction on PLATE XXVI.] The inscription on the lower part of the base is a dedication to Arsaphes. On the same side was the bust of a red granite statue of natural size, without any name, and also a group of two very weathered kneeling figures. In the opposite corner was a statue of Rameses II symmetrical to the other, but broken in several fragments. The head had disappeared.

From the vestibule a door led into the inner part of the temple. We had great hopes that behind the basement of hard limestone, we should find constructions of importance, but our disappointment was complete. The temple, except the vestibule, was built of soft white limestone, and the result of it is that it has been entirely carried away. We saw, still in sites, bases of columns more than four feet in diameter, showing that they must

have been of considerable height ; but except a few stray blocks, here and there, with a few hieroglyphic signs, the whole temple of Arsaphes has been destroyed and employed for building purposes ; then the material was taken for the Roman temple and for the Coptic churches of which there were several ; so that we can assert that beyond this vestibule nothing remains of the temple of Arsaphes. The considerable excavations which we made all around down to the original pavement show that there is no hope of finding any more traces of this famous building, the principal sanctuary of Hanes.

AKHMÎM.—TEXTILES FROM THE NECROPOLIS.—At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries on Nov. 26 Dr. Budge exhibited a Coptic grave-shirt from the collection of Sir F. Grenfell, and read a paper upon the textile fabrics found at Akhmîm. Examples of the Egyptian worked linen of the Roman and subsequent periods were comparatively unknown until 1882, when a very large find of worked linen garments, belonging to a period beginning with the second and ending with the eleventh century A. D., was made at Akhmîm, a modern town in Upper Egypt, which stands near, or perhaps upon part of, the site of the Panopolis of the Greeks, a city famous for the worship of the ithyphallic god Amsu, and, according to Strabo, for its linen-workers and stone-cutters. The necropolis at Akhmîm differed from every other in Egypt. The bodies were not mummified, although it is clear from the crystals found in the folds of the tunics, *etc.*, that salt or natron was used in the preservation ; they were laid on a board, and some wore, in addition to the tunics now so well known, stockings and sandals, caps, necklaces, rings, bracelets, crosses, and other ornaments. The smaller objects found at Akhmîm are well represented by a collection given to the British Museum by the Rev. Gréville Chester in 1886. The textiles from this place belong to three periods, which are described as Roman, Transition, and Byzantine, and each is marked by peculiarities of work and design in the garments which cannot be mistaken. The designs of the first are classical, and are finely executed ; in the second the heathen designs give way to Christian emblems, and are of inferior work ; in the third vivid polychrome medallions and borders become the fashion, and the Byzantine character of the designs and work is unmistakable. Owing to the wasteful way in which the Akhmîm find was worked, comparatively few of the results which it was reasonably hoped might be obtained were realized. The Coptic grave-shirt exhibited was of great value, for it is complete, and it is possible to learn how the ornamental bands and medallions were arranged. The garment was woven in one piece in the form of a cross, the greatest length being about 9 ft. 6 in., and the greatest width about 5 ft. ; it was folded in half horizontally, and the longer arms of the cross formed the back and front and the shorter arms the sleeves. Where the fold came

a slit was cut for the neck, and the edges were first hemmed and then sewn with a chain-stitch in bright red linen thread. On the breast and back designs woven into medallions in dark purple were carefully sewn, and two long strips, formed of small rectangular designs of men and animals, extend from them down to the bottom edge of the garment; on each shoulder and over each knee is a rectangular medallion, and around each wrist is a band ornamented with figures of the hare, the emblem of the resurrection. The edges of the garment were hemmed together, and thus the body and the sleeves were complete. This valuable garment belongs probably to the end of the sixth or the beginning of the seventh century, and is one of the most perfect known. The number of the threads vary from fifty-three to fifty-eight to the inch.—*Athenæum*, Dec. 5.

ALEXANDRIA.—PANDOITIS.—Towards the end of May last an interesting marble altar was disinterred from the cliff at Alexandria immediately below the Ramleh station, and among the remains of a building of large squared stones. One side of the altar is inscribed with Greek letters of the third or fourth century B. C., and contains a dedication by a certain Ammonarin, the son or daughter of Herod, "a citizen," to "the fair goddess in Pandoitis." We may, therefore, conclude that the district of Alexandria in which the building was situated was called Pandoitis, that being perhaps the name of one of the thirty villages on the site of which Alexandria afterwards stood.

GABBARI.—Dr. Botti has drawn attention to some *ushebtis* of the time of the xxvi Egyptian dynasty, which have been discovered in tombs at Gabbari, on the eastern side of Alexandria. They prove the existence of an Egyptian settlement near the spot long before the age of Alexander the Great, and he therefore concludes that the necropolis of Rakotis, the Egyptian predecessor of Alexandria, must have been at Gabbari, Rakotis itself being situated in the immediate neighborhood.

REVIEW AND MUSEUM.—For the past three years a periodical, called the *Rivista Quindicinale*, has been published every fortnight, which contains archæological articles of the highest interest, as well as a record of the discoveries of inscriptions and other ancient monuments found from time to time in Alexandria and its neighborhood. The larger number of these articles are from the competent pen of Dr. Botti. The *Rivista* is the organ of the Athenæum, which, under the presidency of Sir Charles Cookson, has just entered on its second lecturing season, and is engaged in establishing a library and museum specially devoted to the remains of Greek and Roman antiquity discovered in Egypt. The want of such a museum has long been felt, and Alexandria is the most appropriate locality in which it could be placed. Negotiations have been carried on with M. Grébaut for the removal from the Cairo Museum of objects belonging to the Græco-

Roman period, most of which are still lying unpacked on the floors at Gizeh.—*Athenæum*, Nov. 14; *Academy*, Nov. 28.

BENI-HASSAN.—The necessity for immediate action in the case of the Beni-Hassan tombs is well shown by Miss Edwards in her "Special Extra Report on the season's work at Ahnas and Beni-Hassan." To none of the archæologists who studied the tombs from the beginning of this century did it occur to transcribe all the texts or copy all the frescoes, which is much to be deplored, as they are now in a far less perfect condition. This task was undertaken and has already been nearly completed by Messrs. Frazer and Newberry, as a first instalment of the Survey of Egypt undertaken by the E. Exploration Fund. We append a summary of their report for the past winter.

Even the drudgery of clearing out some of the tombs had its reward *per se*; for among the objects in the débris were found the ancient stone chisels used to smooth down the walls of the tombs. "They are chipped out of the boulders which abound here," says Mr. Frazer; "the material being a hard, fine, crystalline limestone." Interesting fragments of Coptic pottery were found in several of the tombs. Of the tombs, not less than thirty-nine in number, twelve bear inscriptions, and eight contain wall paintings. Each painting may be described as an illustrated page, on a gigantic scale, from the history of social and daily life, under the XI or XII dynasties. In the tableaux appear striking facial characteristics, ethnologically valuable, and they are interlarded with biographical material respecting the governors or princely monarchs, that is not only genealogically interesting but casts light upon the particulars of local government, or, as we would say, state or local rights, in Egypt. We recall the celebrated group of the Amu in one of these tombs, that of Khnum-hotep II, and their Jewish type of features. Mr. Newberry has made a like discovery: "I have discovered a group of foreigners which finds a parallel in that of his grandson, Khnum-hotep II. The scene here represents seven persons being led by an Egyptian officer. Three of the seven figures are warriors with yellow skin, blue eyes (now turned to green), and thick and matted red hair, in which are stuck five or six ostrich feathers. They are clothed in red garments, fringed at the bottom; in the right hand they carry ostrich feathers; in the left, a curved club. The remaining four figures of the group represent women. They, also, are fair skinned and blue eyed, and have light brown or red hair. Two of them carry children in a basket slung over their shoulders, and two carry a red colored monkey on their backs. These peculiarities point to their being Libyans. A fac simile of the group, of the size of the original, has been made by Mr. Blackden, uniform with the rest of his full-size fac similes of the wall paintings of this group of tombs. It is extraordinary that this group of Libyans should have been overlooked, not only

by the artists of the French Commission, but by Lepsius and all subsequent travellers."

The longest inscription—a memoir of the great Khnum-hotep—is no less than 222 lines. In Kheti's tomb no less than 150 groups of wrestlers tumble, and toss, and twist in every conceivable attitude; in the tomb of Baqta III is a whole ark of animals and birds let loose, each with its ancient name appended in a bold hieroglyphic hand. Nearly all the scenes are named and minutely specified. Mr. Newberry remarks regarding the plan and results of their work: "At the present time there are about 12,000 square feet of painted wall surface in the group; in former times there must have been considerably more. Much of this is in a fearful state of dilapidation, and year by year it is getting worse. Large flakes of painted plaster are falling from the walls; many of the scenes have faded away so completely as to be hardly distinguishable, and in a few years' time, if active measures are not taken to preserve the tombs, little will remain on their walls to tell of their former beauty. Knowing that they could do but little, if anything, to arrest this work of mutilation and destruction, the committee of the Egypt Exploration Fund decided to at least preserve a faithful record of what yet remains, and it was with the object of making plans, tracings of all the paintings, and colored copies of the most interesting scenes, that Mr. Fraser and myself (and later on, Mr. Blackden, an artist of great ability), proceeded to Egypt last winter. We worked there during the whole winter season, and far on into the spring, and by means of ladders, a trestle and tracing paper, succeeded in doing nearly all that could be done 'to preserve a faithful record of what yet remains.' The tombs have been surveyed and planned by Mr. Fraser, and I have brought back to England outline tracings of all the wall paintings in six out of the eight painted tombs, as well as copies of all the hieroglyphic inscriptions, a fine series of colored drawings by Mr. Blackden, and nearly a hundred photographs. At the present time I am preparing this mass of material for publication, and in my forthcoming volume,¹ which I hope will be ready for distribution to subscribers in March next, I shall give in the plates drawings of the scenes, which are still preserved. The book will also contain full explanations of all the scenes, with hieroglyphic texts and translations."

"The tombs whose wall paintings have been copied are those numbered 2, 14, 15, 17, 21 and 23: these have been traced in outline; and fac-simile drawings in color have been executed by Mr. M. W. Blackden of some of the most interesting scenes, hieroglyphs, musical instruments, implements, etc. A large number of unpublished, and hitherto unknown inscriptions

¹ *The First Memoir of the Archæological Survey of Egypt.* Egypt Exploration Fund: Rev. W. C. Winslow, Boston. Price, \$5.00.

have been brought to light. Among these are several of particular historical interest. One records that a certain Khnumhotep was installed as prince of Menat-Khufu by Amenemhat I: this prince was undoubtedly the maternal grandfather of the celebrated Khnumhotep the son of Nehera, whose magnificent tomb is the chief feature of interest at Beni-Hasan. Another inscription gives the name, and remarkable titles of the elder Khnumhotep's wife and the name of his mother. Several other inscriptions relating to the same powerful family have also been discovered, so that we can now trace its history through no less than five generations, from the time of Amenemhat I, through the reigns of Useratesen I and Amenemhat II, to the sixth year of the reign of Useratesen II. The group of Semites in the tomb of Khnumhotep II finds a parallel in that of his grandfather of the same name.

I may add that I have found evidence which proves that the majority of the tombs in the southern group (namely the tombs of Bagt, Kheti, Remushenta, Bagta I and Bagta II) date from the XI and not the end of the XII dynasty, as has been generally supposed."

The harvest of small unpublished inscriptions is a very abundant one, and several corrections of the first importance have been made in the great inscriptions that have been already published many times. From every point of view Mr. Newberry is to be warmly congratulated on the results of his first venture in the field of exploration. His determination of the age of the southern group at length makes it possible to trace the development of tomb architecture during the middle kingdom, from the Heracleopolite tombs at Siut down to those of the XIII dynasty at El Kab.

THIS WINTER'S WORK.—Messrs. Newberry and Fraser have been busy with their second season's work, which will be to survey, copy and photograph the remaining historic antiquities from Beni-Hassan, southward towards Tel-el-Amarna, including the rest of the Beni-Hassan tombs, the towns of el-Bersheh (XII dynasty), the Speos Artemidos, and the tombs of Isbêdeh. They are accompanied not only by Mr. Blackden the artist but by an assistant copyist, Mr. Carter. Early in December they had completed the survey and transcription of the tombs of Beni-Hassan, and had shifted their camp to the ravine of El Bersheh, a little higher up on the same bank of the Nile. They report the discovery of no less than five inscribed and painted tombs hitherto unknown to Egyptologists in this district. All are much dilapidated, the walls having mostly fallen in; but they hope to recover many important historical particulars of genealogy and local history from the inscribed fragments with which these new grottoes are strewn. They are much choked with bushes and *débris*, and need careful excavation. The damage done to the famous tomb of the Colossus on the Sledge

appears to be even greater than the reports of tourists had led us to expect. —*Academy*, Dec. 26; *Biblia*, Jan., 1892.

HAT-NUB.—ALABASTER QUARRY.—While at El-Bersheh, Mr. Newberry received hints of the existence between it and Tel-el-Amarna of the famous quarry of Hat-nub, still marked with the cartouches of early kings, for whom Una and other high officers conveyed thence the great altars of alabaster to their respective pyramids. A visit showed that deep in the hills among the ravines was a large excavation, outside of which lay masses of limestone and alabaster chips, while inside were painted or engraved the names of Chufu, Pepi, and Merenra. A specimen of the rock shown to Mr. Petrie was pronounced to be “the fine grained kind, exactly like that used in the Old Kingdom, and not like that used by Khuenaten.”

Messrs. Blackden and Fraser examined the place and its neighborhood, and copied the inscriptions. They found the name of Hat-nub five times, and cartouches or short records of the following kings: Chufu of the iv dynasty, Pepi (25th year), Merenra, and Pepi II of the vi dynasty, User-tesen I (30th or jubilee year) xii dynasty. They also found another smaller cave-like quarry, several miles distant from the first, with the cartouches of Amenemhat II and Usertesen III, both of the xii dynasty. There is only one inscription of any length, and it is in very bad condition.

From the larger of the two excavations a well-made road or causeway led to the broad sandy plain on which, at a much later date, Khuenaten founded his new capital of Khutaten, and several stelae of this king—perhaps boundary stelae—were observed in the direction of the quarries. It remains to be seen whether their position had been entirely forgotten in the Hyksos period between the xiii and xviii dynasties, or whether a change of taste or exhaustion of the supply led to their abandonment.—F. L. G.

LUXOR.—DANGER TO THE TEMPLE.—Mr. Henry Wallis writes to the *Academy*, July 26, calling attention to the danger threatening the temple of Luxor from two causes—the weakening of the embankment and of the foundations of the temple and the removal of the supporting earth from columns and walls without the supervision of a trained engineer. Some of the columns have already begun to topple. Col. Ross, the Inspector-General of Irrigation, is asked to give more careful personal attention to the action of the Nile current against the east bank. Attention is also called to the fact that many of the sculptures uncovered a few years ago, then firm and hard, are now crumbling under the action of the atmosphere because their surfaces were not treated.

MASSOWAH.—The provisional Governor of the Italian colony of Massowah is about to found an archæological museum for all the antiquities of the district. It is to be hoped that excavations will be made amongst the ruins of Adulis, whence came the famous *Monumentum Adulitanum*, which

was anciently copied by the monk Cosmas Indicopleustes, but cannot now be found.—*Athenæum*, Sept. 26.

SAIS.—AN EARLY SETTLEMENT OF KARIANS.—During the past summer an important find of bronzes has been made on the site of Sais. Figures of large size have been discovered, including a considerable number of figures of the goddess Neith. Most of these have found their way into the hands of the dealers.

Prof. Sayce writes: "Danninos Pasha has been kind enough to allow me to take a copy of a very interesting and important inscription which is now in his possession. The inscription is a long one, and is engraved in hieroglyphs of exquisite form on the three sides of a bronze pedestal of a large bronze statue of the goddess Neith, discovered this summer among the ruins of Sais, along with many bronze figures of the Pharaonic period. Above the hieroglyphs on the front of the pedestal runs a line of Karian characters. According to the hieroglyphic legend, the statue was dedicated to Neith and Horus by Si-Qarr, a name in which Danninos Pasha is doubtless right in seeing the Egyptian words 'the son of a Karian,' though, in another part of the inscription, the Egyptian name of the dedicator is stated to be Pe-tu-Neith, 'The gift of Neith.' Si-Qarr is called the son of Kapat-Qar, 'Kapat the Karian,' 'born of the lady of the house Neith-mert-hâ-Uah-ab-Ra.' The name of the 'prince' Uah-ab-Râ or Apries is not enclosed in a cartouche, showing that he did not claim royal rank. Si-Qarr is further styled an officer of Psammetichos I, both of whose cartouches are given. It is therefore evident that the prince of Sais, whose name is included in that of the mother of Si-Qarr, must have been a predecessor of Psammetichos I; and since we know from the Assyrian monuments that the father of the latter was called Necho, while Apries was a family name among his descendants, we must conclude that the Apries of the statue was the hitherto unknown grandfather of the founder of the xxvi dynasty.

"Another interesting historical fact results from the inscription. As the Karian father of Si-Qarr married an Egyptian whose name indicates that she was a native of Sais, we may infer that Karians were settled in that part of the Delta long before the time when their aid was invoked by Psammetichos I. Polyainos (*Strateg.* vii) is thus shown to be more correct than Herodotos in his reference to the settlement of the Karians and Ionians in Egypt. It also proves that Lepsius was right in regarding certain inscriptions found at Abu-Simbel and in other parts of Egypt as of Karian origin. It also shows that the founder of the xxvi dynasty gave evidence of his appreciation of the services rendered to him by the Karian mercenaries by appointing one at least of them an officer of his court. A bilingual inscription on the pedestal of a small bronze Apis now in the Gizeh Museum, which

I have published in my memoir on the Karian texts, had already confirmed the statement of Herodotos, that in the later days of the dynasty the Karians had acted as dragomen; we now know that at an earlier period they could be raised to offices of state. Lastly, we must not forget that the newly found inscription is bilingual, and will, therefore, assist us in the decipherment of the Karian alphabet. On this point I shall have something to say on a future occasion."—*Athenæum*, Nov. 14; *Academy*, Nov. 21.

TELL-EL-AMARNA.—Mr. W. M. F. Petrie has established his headquarters this season at Tel el-Amarna, and is busily engaged, with a gang of native laborers, in clearing the ruins of the palace of Khu-en-Aten, the "heretic king."—*Academy*, Dec. 26.

UGANDA.—Dr. Peters, in his *Die Deutsche Emin Pasha Expedition*, presents a mass of new material on the high culture of ancient Uganda, arguing for its dependence on the civilization of ancient Egypt. He first discovered there thirty-three pyramid-shaped tombs of kings containing old literary documents, and the like.—*Biblia*, Aug., 1891.

ALGERIA.

ROMAN HYDRAULIC SYSTEM.—It is well-known that Roman Africa was thickly settled and highly cultivated. M. de la Blanchère has been for ten years studying the means which the Romans employed to reach this result which is impossible under present conditions. He presented his report to the *Académie des Inscriptions* on December 18, 1891. The difficulty was not in the absence of water but in the unequal distribution of the fall through the year, some months being excessively moist, others (five) correspondingly dry. The remedy was sought by the Romans in a network of hydraulic works by which all the water from the tops of the mountains to the sea was caught, conducted and distributed not isolatedly but in one general system. In the small mountain ravines there were rustic dykes of dry stone to hold the water, in the glens other dykes arrested the course of the waters already gathered; at the entrance of every large valley a system was in use not only to secure the watering of the land but the passing through of the waters with the requisite slowness. Where each large ravine opened on the plain a strong construction for storage and distribution prevented sudden inundations. M. de la Blanchère took as a type the hydraulic system of the Enfida, a region situated on the borders of Zeugitanis and Bizacium and exemplifying the custom in both regions. Remains of similar works are found not only in Mauretania but throughout Roman Africa. Several centuries were spent by the Romans in attaining perfect results and the time of perfection is the third century of our era. Civil wars, especially the religious feuds, led to the neglect and finally to the decay of these works, and

the Arabic invasion together with the clearing of the forests gave them their last blow.—*Ami des Mon.*, 1891, No. 28, pp. 385–6.

TIMGAD.—A ROMAN CITY.—M. Cagnat has written a long report, which has been presented to the *Acad. des Inscr.*, regarding the excavations carried on during the past ten years at Timgad, the ancient *Thamugadi*, especially under the direction of M. Duthoit. The ruins of the city are at present in the same condition as when it was destroyed by the Moors on the approach of the Byzantine army. Broad paved streets have been uncovered, bordered on each side by triumphal arches—one of which is still almost intact—also an entire forum, a theatre and a curious market. All these buildings were constructed at the same time and on a carefully determined general plan, during the first half of the second century of our era, as was proved by inscriptions found during the excavations. It was a creation of the imperial authority which wished to establish a flourishing centre of civilization in the midst of a recently pacified region.—*Revue Crit.*, 1891, No. 22.

TUNISIA.

EL-MATRIA.—At this place a temple erected in honor of Jupiter *optimus maximus*, of Juno and Minerva, was unearthed, and work was commenced on a number of other monuments.—*Ami des Mon.*, 1891, p. 376.

SLOUGHIA.—ROMAN STATUES.—On the Sloughia road two Roman marble statues have been found, in perfect preservation, as well as the upper part of an interesting stele. Excavations are being systematically begun on the site. The sculptures have been sent to the Bardo Museum.—*Chron. des Arts*, 1892, No. 3.

TUNIS (NEAR).—SANCTUARY OF BAAL.—M. Toutain, member of the French School of Rome, has discovered on the top of a hill near Tunis called Bou-Karneïn, the sanctuary of a Romanized Baal: SATVRNVS BALCARANENSIS AVGVSTVS · · DOMINVS · · DEVS MAGNVS. The excavations yielded some five hundred fragments of steles and inscriptions, a number of which are of considerable interest, a large series of texts perfectly intact, with several new consular dates. On June 17 last, the excavators began to uncover one of the corners of the building in which these finds were made, doubtless the foundations of the temple. A part of the antiquities found are to be placed in the Louvre.—*Revue Crit.*, 1891, No. 27.

MOROCCO.

EXPLORATIONS OF M. DE LA MARTINIÈRE.—At two meetings of the *Acad. des Inscriptions*, M. de la Martinière reported on the results of his last mission to Morocco. He explored the Sous and passed the Atlas, meeting in distant districts peculiar ruins which he attributes to the period between

the Byzantine dominion and the coming of Idris. He visited the fanatical and inaccessible city of Taroudant, and found at Agadir Sirir, capitals and other fragments of distinctly Byzantine style which elucidates the Byzantine dominion in this region. He gave details regarding the antiquities of the mountainous region of Djebel Zerhoun and especially the city of Volubilis, whose numerous inscriptions found by him constitute thus far almost the entire *Corpus* of Latin Epigraphy of the province of Tingitana.—*Revue Crit.*, 1891, No. 40.

SOUTHERN AFRICA.

ZIMBABYE=OPHIR (Mashonaland).—In 1871, Karl Mauch described some ruins which he discovered in Mashonaland, on the Takouê, an affluent of the Loundi in Southern Africa. Mr. Theodore Bent, already well known by his numerous discoveries, concluded that an examination of these ruins, called Zimbabwe, would throw new light on the part of this region, and in December, 1890, the Royal Geographical Society made him a grant of £200 for such a journey. The ruins were explored and appeared to be of Phœnician character. An enclosure, 260 ft. in diameter, filled with phallic emblems appears to have been the site of a temple dedicated to the fruitful powers of nature. There was a large and high tower which the explorers were unable to enter. There were many walls, staircases cut in the rock, arches, caves finished with masonry. The natives had discovered a phallic altar covered with carvings of birds with a frieze representing a hunting-scene in which a man, holding a dog in leash, is firing javelins at four quaggas, while two elephants stand in the background. There was also found blue and green pottery, apparently of Persian origin, and a copper blade covered with goldleaf. No inscriptions came to light. The identification of Ophir with Zimbabwe is very probable. The region of Mashonaland is very rich in gold, and the site, near the Zambesi in the interior of Mozambique, harmonizes with the hypothesis that places Ophir not far from Sofala. The Phœnician vessels would have passed from the Red Sea to the Indian Ocean and at Sofala have gone up the river Sabi.—*Ami des Mon.*, 1891, No. 28, pp. 355-63.

ASIA.

HINDUSTAN.

GRÆCO-ROMAN INFLUENCE ON INDIAN ARCHITECTURE AND SCULPTURE.—Mr. Vincent A. Smith has published, in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, a paper entitled *Græco-Roman Influence on the civilization of ancient India*. He starts with the proposition that the introduction of stone instead of wood into Indian architecture and sculpture was due to the in-

fluence of Alexander's successors. But he confines his study almost entirely to the remains found near Peshawar on the extreme n. w. frontier. The ancient name of this province was Gaudhara, and it included the great cities of Purushapura, Hashtnagar, Taxila, and Manikyala. The principal collection of these Gaudhara sculptures is in the museum of Lahore; next comes that in the India museum, Calcutta; others are in the British Museum, at South Kensington, and at Woking. One class, not at all numerous, is properly Indo-Hellenic, and dates from the beginning of the Christian era: it includes pillars of the Ionic order found at Taxila, with coins of King Azes (30–20 B. C.); also a statuette of Athena in good Greek style. The second and far more numerous class Mr. Smith regards as Indo-Roman on account of both style and date. The architecture and decoration are florid Corinthian, as at Palmyra and Baalbek; small human figures are introduced among the acanthus leaves as at the Baths of Caracalla. The reliefs representing the birth or death of Buddha, the mythological monstrosities, the comic friezes, all imitate Græco-Roman art. In a number of cases there is even a close analogy to Christian sarcophagi of the Roman Catacombs. Mr. Smith concludes, that the school of Gaudhara art probably owed its origin to the Syrian expeditions of the Emperor Hadrian (117–138 A. D.), the distinctively Roman influence being derived from Palmyra; that its highest development was contemporary with the Antonines (middle III cent.); that its closest relationship is with the Christian sculpture of the Catacombs (250–450 A. D.); and that it became extinct by the sixth century. Mr. Smith discusses the cognate questions of the Greek origin of Indian painting, the debt of the Indian to the Greek drama, and the influence of Hellenic sculpture in encouraging idolatrous practices. A special chapter is devoted to the history of coinage.—*Academy*, Sept. 5.

MONUMENTS OF MADRAS.—So long ago as 1883, the Government of India passed resolutions for the conservation of ancient monuments, and directed that lists should be drawn up for each province. Such a list was compiled for Madras by Dr. Burgess and Mr. Sewell in 1885, which comprised more than 500 monuments, and 300 more have been added in a subsequent list. Last year the Government issued a fresh resolution, imposing a more stringent duty of conserving ancient monuments upon the several departments of public works. Accordingly, a new list has been drawn up for Madras by Mr. Alexander Rea, superintendent of the archæological survey of Southern India, who is, we believe, an architect by profession. The number of monuments is reduced to 108, selected as typical of the architectural periods to which they belong, and each of them has been personally inspected by Mr. Rea. The following is the classification adopted: Buddhist remains (250 B. C. to 500 A. D.), only in the north; Pallava caves and structures (500 to 700 A. D.); Chola and Pandyan temples (from the eleventh century), chiefly in the south; Chalukyan temples (twelfth to

fourteenth century), confined to Bellary; Jaina temples (from the fourteenth century); later Dravidian temples, including those at Vijayanagar; examples of civil and military architecture; Christian remains, principally Dutch tombs. Suggestions are made for the better maintenance of each monument; and, finally, attention is called to the importance of keeping untouched the numerous prehistoric stone enclosures and ancient mounds which are to be found throughout the country.—*Academy*, Dec. 26.

BELLARY.—DISCOVERY OF DRAVIDIAN PREHISTORIC REMAINS.—Mr. Sewell writes of discoveries near Bellary in the Madras Presidency:

“The Bellary district abounds in prehistoric remains, being rich in burying-places with rude stone circles, and dolmens, wherein have been found well-preserved pottery and other remains; so-called ‘cinder-mounds,’ consisting of a material believed to be tufa, but of which the use has never yet been discovered; with a great quantity of celts, mealing stones, scrapers, *etc.*, mostly neolithic. Four miles east of Bellary is a village called Kappal, lying underneath a rocky hill, of which the visible surface in many places consists of nothing but a mass of large boulders piled one on top of another. The eastern end of this had long been known as a fine quarry for celts and other prehistoric remains, while close by in the plains are the remains of a very early settlement with stone-circles and two very curious tufa-mounds. Not long since I visited the place with Mr. Fawcett, and, scrambling amongst the upper rocks, where probably few Europeans have set foot, we found a very large quantity of ancient drawings on the surface of the boulders, consisting of men and animals and other devices. Afterwards questioned, the villagers said they had been made by the gods, or rather a god. They are evidently of extreme antiquity for various reasons. In one or two instances the men’s figures have apparently headdresses of long feathers, implying the existence of barbaric customs unknown in the locality at present. The oxen represented are different from the breed now known. Some of the drawings are very lifelike and skilful. I say drawings, but they are really chippings, the figures being cut on the surface of the dark rock by a succession of blows from some hard substance. Mr. Fawcett intends to prepare a paper, illustrated by drawings and photographs, on this very interesting subject—Dravidian prehistories in this locality, with special reference to Kappal—and I think that his paper would be found one of great interest, if you would admit it. The study of the Indian stone age is yet in its infancy, and it deserves all the encouragement that such a distinguished meeting as the Oriental Congress could give it.”

The explorers are Mr. R. Sewell and Mr. F. Fawcett. The latter has just come home, bringing with him photographs and remains illustrating the carvings on rocks that he has found, and that point to a long extinct race and civilization. A report on this subject was made to the Oriental Congress in London.—*Athenæum*, Aug. 15.

KASHMIR.—EXCAVATION OF THE BHUTES'A TEMPLE.—DR. M. A. STEIN, of Lahore, is making excavations in the ruins of the Bhutes'a temple, situated at the foot of the sacred Mount Haramuk, Kashmir, at an elevation of 7,600 feet.—*Athenæum*, Sept. 12.

MATHURA.—APPEAL FOR FURTHER EXCAVATIONS.—On various occasions most interesting information has been given as to the results of Dr. Führer's explorations of the Buddhist and Jain sites at Mathurâ (Muttra). His further progress is hampered by want of funds. He estimates that the small sum of Rs. 6000, or about £420, would enable him "to do Mathurâ thoroughly," and appeals for help.

He says, in a letter: "I have finished the excavation of the Kankâlî Tilâ at Mathurâ, but there are still many others which have never been touched, or but slightly searched. For instance, the Katra mound would yield very ancient documents of the Bhâgavatas, and the Sitalâ ghâti mound ancient Jaina works, like the Kankâlî Tila. The Chaubâra and Chaurâsi mounds have only been slightly excavated, and would give up many other valuable documents.

"According to my calculations, a sum of Rs. 6000 would be required to do Mathurâ thoroughly.—*Academy*, Nov. 14.

CHINA.

INTRODUCTION OF BUDDHISM INTO CHINA.—M. TERRIEN DE LACOUPERIE writes in regard to the introduction of Buddhism into China that he considers the date 219 B. C. as the earliest date that gives evidence of this fact. "In the third year of his imperial reign (219 B. C.) She Huang-ti goes to the Tai shan and to the seashore of Puh-hai (Gulf of Petchili, near Lai tchou) to offer sacrifices. Then he requests the presence of the holy men, Sienmen and his companions. Tzema Tsien gives Tze Kao as the name of this Shaman. In the thirtieth year of Tsin She Huang-ti (217 B. C.), the Western Shaman Li-fang, with seventeen others, arrives at Loh-yang with Sanskrit books. In his thirty-second year (*i. e.*, 215 B. C.) She Huang-ti goes to Kieh-shih (in Liao-si, near the present Tcheng-teh, Upper Petchili), and from there sends Lu-sheng, a native of Yen, to fetch the Sienmen Kao-she.

"The first Buddhist statue heard of in Chinese history is the golden idol carried off on the Hiung-nu Prince of Hiu-tu (north of present Liang-tchou in Kansuh), by the young commander Ho-Kiu-ping, in the spring of 121 B. C. The (probable) statement that it was Buddhist, which is not in the original text of the *Tsien Han Shu*, is an addition of a commentator.

"The expedition of Sü-fu to the Fairy Islands in 219 B. C. is considered by Mr. Allen as Buddhist. The words of Tzema Tsien do not favor this view; but as the matter is peculiarly interesting if taken in connection with

other events, I must leave it for another occasion. Shamans, or Buddhist missionaries, were spoken of, as we have seen, on three different occasions, namely in 219, 217, and 215 B. C. The oldest is that which I have mentioned in my special paper, and I do not see any reason to modify my statement that this is the earliest date hitherto known for the introduction of Buddhism in China. After 215 B. C. no further mention of Sienmen occurs, I think, until 112 B. C., and then only in a passing way. Luan-ta, an adept in magical arts, and a native of Kiao-tung (near the present P'ing-tu tchou in Shantung peninsula) was presented to the credulous emperor Han Wu-ti, whom he persuaded that he had travelled by sea, and seen the residence of Ngan-K'i sheng (a famous magician of the fourth century) and of the Sienmen. His boasting shows, in any case, if nothing more, that Sienmen had ceased at that time to inhabit any part of the Chinese dominion, and that their former presence in 219–215 B. C. had been an unsuccessful attempt."

SIBERIA.

TCHUDIC INSCRIPTIONS.—M. Deveria has sent to the *Acad. des Inscriptions* information regarding the inscriptions called "Tchudic" which have been collected for the last two centuries in Siberia and Northern Mongolia and whose language and writing have not yet been deciphered. In 1890, M. Deveria had advanced the opinion that they must be anterior to the foundation of the Khanate of the Ouïgours (744 A. D.). This has been confirmed by a discovery made by M. Heikel, prof. at Helsingfors. Thirty kilometres south of lake Ougheïnor, in the Orkhun valley, he found a bilingual sepulchral stele one of whose faces had a Tchudic inscription, the other a Chinese inscription. The latter, dated in 732 A. D., shows us that the stele was erected to the memory of Prince Gueuk Teghia, brother of Mekilien, Khan of the Tou-Kiué Turks, who reigned from 716 to 731. It may be concluded that the monuments in question belong to this tribe of the Tou-Kiué Turks and that the materials for deciphering it are to be found in eastern Turkish dialects: the writing may henceforth be called Turco-altaïc. Two scientific expeditions have already started with the intention of gathering new material for the study of these questions. One is composed of Hungarians; the other, sent by the Scientific Academy of S. Petersburg, includes Mess. Radloff, Yadrintseff, Klements, etc.—*Revue Crit.*, 1891, No. 40.

Later News.—According to a telegram from Irkutsk, the Russian scientific expedition to Northern Mongolia, under the leadership of M. Radloff, has completed the objects of its mission. The expedition proceeded along the Orchon river as far as Karakorum, the ancient residence of the Mongolian emperors, and after pushing on to the Gobi desert, made explorations in the region to the south of the Changai range, where a number of

antique bas-reliefs and Runic inscriptions were found. M. Radloff eventually made his way back to Russian territory by way of Pekin. M. Jan-drinzeff, a member of the expedition, has returned to Kiachta with collections of considerable value.—*Academy*, Oct. 3.

TURKESTAN.

SUBTERRANEAN SASSANIAN CITY.—An interesting discovery has been made near Kerki, a city of Bokhara, on the left bank of the Amu-Daria. Grottoes were found, which formed a labyrinth of catacombs extending over a distance of several kilometres and forming as it were the vestibule of a subterranean city. They still contained furniture and utensils and gold and silver ornaments, and the coins that were picked up dated from 226 to 642 of our era, the period of the Sassanidae. The materials employed are alabaster and stalactites. It appeared as if this vast subterranean city served as a refuge for a civilized population against the attacks of pillaging nomads. The Archæological Society of Moscow is to send a commission to the site.—*Ami des Mon.*, 1891, No. 28, pp. 363–5.

PERSIA.

TRANSFORMATION OF PERSIAN WORSHIP.—M. Dieulafoy has made an interesting study on the transformation of ancient Persian worship. Basing himself on Darius' inscription at Bissitum in which he speaks of rebuilding the religious structures (*âpadanâ*) demolished by the Magi, and on a text of Herodotos which declares that the Persian religion requires no temple, M. Dieulafoy seeks to prove that fire-worship required perfectly closed structures, consequently religious structures. This was proved from the *Avesta*, the figured monuments, two passages of Strabo and Pausanias, as well as by the tradition and plan of the *dadgah* (legal place) of the Persians. On the other hand, this structure would not be called a temple or *naos* by Herodotos, because it had no statue, no altar for sacrifices, and no victims could be sacrificed even in its neighborhood. It was characterized merely by a lighted brazier. This is confirmed by an *âpadanâ* of the time of Artaxerxes-Memnon found during his discoveries at Susa. M. Dieulafoy was able to fix almost to a year the date of the final transformation of the ancient Mazdaism into the Avestic Mazdaism characterized by the substitution of symbolic for bloody sacrifices, which took place at the time of the construction of the *dadgah*.—*Ami des Mon.*, 1891, pp. 382–3.

ARMENIA.

TRAVELS OF MESSRS. HYVERNAT AND MULLER-SIMONIS.—Professor W. H. HYVERNAT of the Washington Catholic University, and Dr. PAUL MULLER-SIMONIS of Strasbourg, have published a volume on their travels

in the Caucasus, Armenia, Kurdistan, and Mesopotamia, undertaken as a mission sent out by the French Government. The volume, of nearly 600 pages, contains 210 illustrations of various kinds, and a map, in minute detail, of the countries the two travellers have visited, together with many new geographical items. There is also an appendix on the cuneiform inscriptions of Armenia, and on the results obtained from them for the ancient history of the country, together with a catalogue of the inscriptions, amongst which are about thirty hitherto quite unknown. Finally, there is an essay on the identification of the geographical names of provinces and towns mentioned by Armenian geographers and historians with those given in Kiepert's later map of Armenia. A review of this important work will appear in a later issue of the JOURNAL.

BABYLONIA.

THE AMERICAN EXPEDITION.—We publish under *Correspondence* (pp. 472-5) a letter received from Dr. Peters, the Director of the expedition to Babylonia sent out from Philadelphia. This letter presents the geographical results and the general features of the excavations. As a supplement, we quote at length from a communication to the *Academy* of Sept. 5, made by Mr. Pinches, giving certain details of the excavations furnished him by Dr. Peters, and readings of some of the inscriptions.

“In a letter from Constantinople, dated July 27, Dr. Peters has communicated to me some of the important discoveries which he made in the course of his explorations. I herewith communicate the substance of the more important parts of his letter, with translations of the inscriptions quoted, and a few comments. Dr. Peters says: ‘The fact has already been published that we found at Niffer, during the first year of our work, a stamp of Naram-Sin. The second year I found another stamp of the same king, and two of Sargon his father. I also found three door-sockets with votive inscriptions of Sargon of Agane. . . . At about the Sargon level we found several inscriptions of another king, apparently, therefore, of about the same age, who seems to be unknown. Here is one of his inscriptions on an alabaster vase from the temple of Bel.’

“I read the inscription as follows: ‘Êrimuš (or Urumuš) king of the earth’ (or ‘the universe’), in Babylonian: *Eri-mu-uš lugal kiš*. As is now well known, the date of Sargon of Agade (formerly read Agane) is generally accepted as being about 3800 B. c., his son Narâm-Sin having reigned about 3750. Erimuš or Urumuš probably reigned, as Dr. Peters indicates, about the same period, and his name is a welcome addition to our knowledge. Dr. Peters's discoveries prove, moreover, that the city of Niffer was one of the most ancient in Babylonia, a fact which is also confirmed by the newly-found Akkadian (or Sumerian) story of the Creation,

published by me in the *Academy*, in which Niffer is the first city mentioned by name. The style of the inscription is the same as that of the inscriptions of Sargon of Agade already known.

“Dr. Peters then continues:—

‘Here is also a rude inscription found on several door-sockets of about the same period . . .’

“The text which he gives I translate as follows: ‘(To) Bêl, his beloved king, Garde (?) has dedicated (this)’ (*Ellilla, lugal kiaga-ni garde munaru*). The text is in five lines, and seems to be perfect. The reading Garde, though doubtful, is very probable. There is, however, no indication whether it is a royal name or not.

“‘Among the curious and interesting finds from the temple of Bel are a number of votive inscriptions, chiefly on lapis-lazuli, agate, and a chalk-like white stone, so soft that it had to be covered with a kind of enamel. These are all from one room, in a series of booths or shops before the temple, had all been contained in one box, and were in various stages of completion, showing, perhaps, that this was the shop of a vendor or manufacturer of *objets de piété*. The inscriptions on the bulk of these belong to Kurigalzu, son of Burnaburiash, but the largest and most important of the series bears the name of a king. . . . He should be approximately of the period of Kurigalzu, and he bears the title ‘king of Babylon.’

“The name which Dr. Peters gives I read Kakašman-Turgu (written *Ka-da-aš-ma-an-tur-gu*), a variant reading of which (*Ka-da-aš-man-tu-ur-gu*) occurs on a small lapis-lazuli tablet. Another similar name, Kadašman-Bêl (*Ka-da-aš-ma-an-(D.P.)Bêl*), occurs on an agate tablet of the same series.

“This find of Dr. Peters is most important, for it furnishes us with the names of two Kassite kings, one wholly, the other partially, new. The name Kadašman-Bêl is evidently the same as that hitherto transcribed (erroneously) as Kara-Bel (by comparison with such names as Kara-Murudaš, *etc.*) Its meaning is ‘(my) trust is Bel.’ At present a precise date for these two rulers, Kadašman-Turgu and Kadašman-Bêl, cannot be ventured on; but, as they were found along with a small tablet bearing the name of Nazi-Murutta (= Nazi-Murattaš), son of Durri-galzu (about 1345 B.C.), they probably reigned about that time. Dr. Peters adds with regard to this series that “one very pretty agate amulet bore on one side a finely cut inscription of Dungi, king of Ur, and on the other side a less finely worked inscription of Kurigalzu (= Durri-galzu)” — a combination interesting from more than one point of view.

“Dr. Peters then describes the inscriptions of Zur-Sin or Amar-Sin, which he found ‘in a small two-roomed construction before the great wall of the temple of Bel.’ They were on two diorite door-sockets, one at the outer

and the other at the inner door. The bricks of the building also bear his name.

"At MUGHEIR (or Mukeyyer) Dr. Peters found a brick "dedicated to the god (Ni-šum [?]), his king, by Kuri-galzu" (Durri-galzu), "restorer of En-lil-la," the powerful king, "king of Sumer and Akkad," &c. Dr. Peters then says:

"At Mugheir the natives had been digging out bricks for use either in building the new dam across the Hindiyeḥ canal, or for the purpose of building in Nasriyeh, opposite Mugheir, across the Euphrates. Lying on the surface I found a diorite door socket with a fine inscription of Gamil-Sin, which the Arabs had been trying to efface by hacking away the surface. A larger inscription on a block of stone had been entirely destroyed. Four brief and identical inscriptions of (Ur-Bau), the same which occurs on the bricks of the Ziggurat, were in various stages of effacement. The Turkish law absolutely forbids you to carry off such objects for yourself; and the sad experience of explorers shows that if you attempt to have them placed in the museum at Constantinople you involve yourself in manifold difficulties and expenses, and at the end they may never arrive at their destination. In Irak inscribed bricks are as the sands of the sea for number; but you may not take them, and the government will not give them transport to Constantinople. It is altogether a sad spectacle of waste and destruction.'

"The name of King Erimuš or Urumuš seems also to occur on some fragments from Sippara (Abu-habbah) which Dr. Jensen has lately copied; but, if so, the same must, Dr. Jensen thinks, have been written Erimusu (or Urumusu)."—*Academy*, Sept. 5.

At present, the collection in Philadelphia contains more inscriptions of Sargon I, Naram-Sin, and his dynasty, than all other collections taken together.

EARLY BABYLONIAN OR ELAMITE SCULPTURES DISCOVERED BY M. DE MORGAN.—

A report on M. de Morgan's late mission to Persia has been communicated by M. Maspero to the *Acad. des Inscriptions*. He copied a number of cuneiform inscriptions that had been merely noticed by previous travellers. Two of them, belonging to the earliest period of Babylonian history, have been translated by Father Scheil. The longest, that of *Seripul*, is cut on Mount Batir, and is accompanied by a basrelief representing a king, in war-costume, slaying a captive whom he is trampling under foot, while the goddess Ištar, before whom he stands, brings to him numerous prisoners to undergo a similar fate. This relief commemorates the victories gained in this region by Anubanini, king of Lulubi. The second inscription is cut on a mountain 108 kilometres to the north of the first, near the village of Sheikh-Khân. A king, whose name is unknown, has here carved his

image; a Babylonian prefect who long afterward came into the country, named Tar . . dunni, son of Sin-ipsah, restored the figure and commemorated the fact in a few inscribed lines.

The style of both reliefs and inscriptions is extremely archaic. A comparison with the sculptures of Telloh would lead to the conclusion that they are even older than these, and may be regarded as the earliest examples of Babylonian sculpture at present known. The impressions brought back by M. de Morgan will furnish very good casts from which the style can be judged.—*Ami des Mon.*, 1891, No. 28, pp. 384-5.

A REVOLT OF BABYLONIANS UNDER XERXES.—Professor Jules Oppert has made an interesting discovery. A Babylonian contract tablet, published by Father Strassmaier, is dated in the reign of a king called "Samas-Erba." The professor shows, from the names of the witnesses, that the contract was made in the year of the expedition of Xerxes against Greece, and that consequently the Babylonians must have taken advantage of the absence of Xerxes to revolt from Persian rule and establish a king of their own. This will account for the destruction of the temple of Belus, and for the punishment inflicted by Xerxes on the Babylonians after his return from Greece, which is mentioned by Greek writers.—*Biblia*, Jan., 1892.

A WEIGHT OF NEBUCHADNEZZAR.—A large weight of hard, green stone, highly polished, and of a cone-like form, has been discovered in Babylonia, probably on the site of Babylon. The picture of an altar has been engraved upon it, and down one side runs a cuneiform inscription of ten lines. They read as follows: "One maneh standard weight, the property of Merodach-sar-ilani, a duplicate of the weight which Nebuchadrezzar, king of Babylon, the son of Nabopolassar, king of Babylon, made in exact accordance with the weight (prescribed) by the deified Dungi, a former king."

Dungi was the son and successor of Ur-Bagash, and his date may be roughly assigned to about 2800 B. C. It would appear that he had fixed the standard of weight in Babylonia, and the actual weight made by him, in accordance with this standard, seems to have been preserved down to the time of Nebuchadrezzar, who caused a duplicate of it to be made.—*Biblia*, Jan., 1892.

ASSYRIA.

CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTIONS.—The Trustees of the British Museum will shortly issue the second instalment of Dr. Bezold's *Catalogue of the Cuneiform Tablets in the Kouyunjik Collection*. This volume will contain the descriptions of nearly six thousand tablets and fragments which formed part of the famous clay library preserved by the kings of Assyria at Nineveh. This library was founded by Assurbanipal, 668-626 B. C., and con-

tained also official documents which had been sent to Sargon and Sennacherib. In this volume will be found a classification of omen and astrological texts, a work which has never before been attempted; and a considerable number of important extracts are printed in the cuneiform characters.—*Athenæum*, Nov. 28.

SYRIA.

SENJERLI AND SAM'ALLA-LAND.—Mr. H. G. Tomkins, in a letter to the *Academy* of Sept. 26, proposes the following identifications. He says:

"In the last number of *The Babylonian and Oriental Record*, Mr. Boscawen gives some account of the discovery at Senjerli of inscriptions both Hittite and Assyrian. The German committee is at work in earnest, and the results are already highly important. My object, however, is to draw attention again to those interesting cross-lights which Egypt and Assyria throw on this North Syrian region.

"An inscription of Pan-ammu, king of Sam'alla (*t.* Tiglath-Pileser III, B. C. 745–727), found at Senjerli, appears to identify the ruined city with the state of Sam'alla, well known in Assyrian annals. Now in the North Syrian list of Thothmes III the name No. 314 is Sam'alua, which in 1885 I identified with Sam'alla, comparing the proper name of a prince in the Hittite confederation against Rameses II, Samalsa, which Lenormant had assimilated with the same local name (*Les Orig.* III, 275). Those who will now take the trouble to compare this Karnak List with the best maps (Rey and Blackenhorn) will see how curiously the names from 306 to 315 appear to belong to the same north-west corner of Syria towards Cilicia.

"(306), *Aibre*, I would compare with *Abriē*, the Assyrian way of writing the name of the Afrîn river. (307) *Qarmatia* must, I think, be the ancient place Karamata (as Ainsworth writes it), or Karamat (Barker), or Karamûd (Sachau). To the west of the little place Karamata-Khân, Sachau saw at about half an hour's distance on a height the ruins of a great town of antiquity, which commanded the Bêlan Pass descending to the Amq Plain, whose name next follows. (308) *Amiq-u* (plural). Major Conder suggested that this was 'the present Umk plain, near Antioch.' The Assyrians called it Unqi, the great *Amyces Campus*, 'the corn-store of all Syria.' I trace the ancient form of the name in Ameuk-Keui, a place in the plain, and, I think, in Amgu-[li], the name of a small river and a mount to the east of the plain. Dr. Neubauer notes as a remarkable Arabic form in the Talmud אַמִּיק, applied doubtless to this very region. It appears to be very ancient (*Géol. du Talmud*, p. 53, note). There is also Amik-li in the valley of the Afrîn, further north towards

Cyrrhuss. The next name (309) is *Katsel*, which seems to be the mountain mass Kizil Dagħ, north-west of Antioch: this seems to be the survival of a very ancient name, in modern Turkish. No. 310 is *Aumaia*, which, I fancy, may be the celebrated place Imma in the same plain, on the way to Aleppo, whose name, as that of the whole inclusive district, next occurs (311), *Khalebu*. Then comes (312) *Piaur*, literally Piaun-r. Lenormant proposed Pinara in Pieria; but, as the *n* sign is only used to strengthen the *r*, I think it may be taken as the name of the mountain region Pieria itself, north of the outlet of the Orontes, now called Jebel Mûsa. Then follows (313) *Aurema*. Ainsworth says that the 'Umk plain is called "sometimes the Umk of Uerem" (*Assyria, etc.*, p. 299). This would seem to be the identical name. There is Ūrûm-Keupri, south of Kyrrhus, in the Afrin valley also, and this is in the general direction towards Sam'alla land, which itself next occurs as (314) *Samâlûa*; and our group ends with (315) *Akama*, which occurs in the Mohar's travels (Brugsch, *Geog. Insc.* II. 44) as the mountain of Akama. At present Akma Dagħ is the name of a western block of the Amanus mountains, from five to six thousand feet high, as Barker says (*Lares and Penates*). The name perhaps extended to the whole Amanus range in those old times, but at any rate it would seem to be the same.

"Next to this group of local names dependent on Aleppo the Karnak List takes us to the Euphratean region. But it is worth while to go back farther than our starting point to No. 292, which Prof. Maspero long ago proposed to identify with Dolikhê in Kommagene (Assyrian Kummukh). The Egyptian name 292 is *Talekh* or *Dalekh*; the place is now Dûlûk, north of 'Aintab, if it be Dolikhê.

"Taking the whole of these Egyptian data together in regard to the new information from Senjerli, how striking is the testimony to the interest of such explorations and studies! But may we not add a query on the present name, Senjer-[li]? The last syllable is just a Turkish suffix of locality. And may not Senjer [Senger] be compared with the name of Sangara the king of the Hittites of Karkemish, associated with Khanu of Samalla and others in the war against Shalmaneser? Perhaps the name of some Sangara remains among these old ruins."

Prof. SAYCE adds:

"Mr. Tomkins's identifications of the names of places both in Palestine and in Northern Syria given by Thothmes III, at Karnak, will be published in the next volume of the *Records of the Past*. The names of the places in Palestine have been collated with the originals by Mr. Wilbour and myself, with the result that in some cases we have been able to make important corrections in the published list."

ARABIA.

PALMYRENE COSTUME.—M. Heuzey has made a study of the costume of the inhabitants of ancient Palmyra as shown by the sculptures. He finds, under the forms of the Greek style imposed on this sculpture, a curious persistence of Oriental costume. The tunic with sleeves, the broad trousers with ends stuck in boots after the Persian fashion, and the short sword, are all Oriental. So is the low cylindrical tiara often worn; so the Phœnician (purple?) vertical band on the tunic.—*Ami des Mon.*, 1891, No. 28, pp. 383–4.

PALESTINE.

REPORT OF THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.—The report presented at the meeting of July 21 contains mention of Herr Schick's successful endeavor to find the continuation of the rock-cut channel south of the Virgin's Fountain, and alludes in regretful terms to the theft (or, as the report calls it, "removal") of the famous Siloam inscription, which was cut out of the rock tunnel and carried away some time during last year. Through the active efforts of the Committee the fragments of the inscription, which was broken in removal, have been recovered; but the circumstance has aroused suspicion among the Turkish authorities, and several difficulties have consequently occurred in the work of exploration. Among the more important discoveries of the year are:—(1) An elaborate rock-cut tomb, and an ancient bath and cistern near Bethany. (2) Some fine mosaic work in three colors at the so-called "House of Caiaphas." (3) Another rock-hewn chapel with a Greek inscription at Silwân. (4) The springing of an arch in "Solomon's Stables" by Mr. Lees. The lower masonry and the part of the arch left are similar to Robinson's Arch, and the fragment of an arch near the south-east corner. A paper on this subject by Mr. Wrightson, C. E., a report with plans by Herr Schick, and a photograph of the arch by Mr. Lees, have been published in the Quarterly Statement.—*Academy*, Aug. 15.

PHŒNICIA.

SIDON.—**PUBLICATION OF THE SARCOPHAGI.**—In anticipation of the *magnum opus* in which Hamdi Bey and Theodore Reinach are going to publish the famous sarcophagi of Sidon, M. Reinach has contributed to the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* (Feb., 1891) and the *Revue des Études Grecques* (Oct.–Dec., 1891) two short papers in which a foretaste is given. The phototype plates show that the entire history of Greek sculpture from Pheidias to Skopas is represented by pieces of capital importance.

ASIA MINOR.

MR. RAMSAY'S LAST JOURNEY.—Mr. Ramsay's expedition to Asia Minor was cut short, almost at its beginning, by an attack of fever to which he has been subject ever since he had pernicious fever in Phrygia some years ago. He landed at Smyrna, and went by rail direct to Apameia-Kelainai, observing Kolossai and its district very carefully, in view of M. Bonnet's elaborate discussion of its topography in his edition of the Greek accounts of the apparition of the archangel Michael at Kolossai or at Chonai. He suggests a reconciliation between Herodotos and Strabo upon whom he had relied, and accepts Hamilton's solution. He believes that a great earthquake must have occurred at Kolossai in the early Byzantine period, and that the extraordinary natural phenomena accompanying the miracle at Chonai actually occurred.

In the neighborhood of Apameia-Kelainai he visited a remarkable early Phrygian rock-relief, which he found in 1883, but had never ventured to publish, as he was not absolutely confident about its character, and was unable to give a photograph. It is not easy to judge of the style of this relief as it is in very bad condition, and the most characteristic portions are lost. It represents a man in a car driving to the right; before and behind him are single horsemen, moving in the same direction. The heads of all three figures are gone, owing to breakage of the rock. The car is of very peculiar shape, and the wheel has six spokes; Prof. Ramsay sees in it the Phrygian car peculiar to the country, and used, *e. g.*, by Polemon in his semi-royal progresses between Laodikeia and Smyrna (Philostr., *Vit. Soph.*, i. 25). The style of this relief marks it as earlier than Greek influence. On the low hill immediately behind it, and quite close to it, is a large tumulus; and the connection of the relief with the tumulus is evident. Is the relief a heroized representation of the chief who was buried beneath the tumulus? or is the tumulus a landmark, and the relief a sort of milestone, on the road?

At Apameia and in the neighborhood a number of inscriptions were copied, and at last the problem of the rivers that rise beside the city and swell the Maiandros was solved. The difficulty, as in so many cases, arose from an error in mapping. We have all been depending on the map constructed by Prof. Hirschfeld in 1871; but on this map the main source of the river, in a deep but small marshy lake, and one of the two remarkable fountains that rise beside it, are entirely omitted. This source still bears the name Menderez Duden, *i. e.*, "the source where the Menderez reappears from its underground course." Prof. Hirschfeld wrongly makes the Orgas (which rises further south, and which he was the first to determine correctly) take a great bend round towards the hills, and thus actually identi-

fies it with this other source, ignoring the lake and one of the two springs. There are four ancient names attested by a coin and four branches of the river: *Therma*=modern Lidja; *Marsyas*, identified by Arundel, Hamilton and Hogarth; *Maiandros*=Menderez Duden; *Orgas* identified by Hirschfeld. The two fountains of the Maiandros, the Weeping and the Laughing, are still heard.

The next problem was the identification of the site of **LYSIAS**, which a text connects with a spring and a mountain, and therefrom determine the city. The performance of this task led through many adventures and discoveries. He found an inscription fixing Stektorion, and necessitating the interchange of the names Stektorion and Eucarpia in his *Cities and Bishoprics*; he crossed the mountains, 6,600 ft. in height, found a Greek inscription (containing five columns of writing, but inaccessible without 40 ft. of ladder) and many other novelties, and had the narrowest possible escape from a very dangerous accident. At last he stood on the site of Lysias. It lies on a mound in the Oinan Ova, and in 1886 he camped within a mile of it, and copied a *senatus consultum* which belongs to it. He had previously placed it on the road between Julia and Metropolis; this is so far correct, but the exact point on the road is near Metropolis, and not near Julia.

Lysias is a remarkable proof of the utter failure of the Græco-Roman civilization to plant itself deep in Phrygia. It was founded on the great eastern highway by the Seleucid kings as a bulwark of their power and a centre of Greek culture in a barbarian country. The Oiniatai, among whom it was planted, retained their name and their non-Greek character for many centuries (this we can see in the documents of the society of the Tekmoreioi in the third century after Christ); and at the present day all that remains of Lysias is a mound amid the cornfields, while the villages and the name of the Oiniatai remain much the same as they were before Lysias was founded.

From a topographical point of view the fixing of Lysias is of great importance; it gives us the fixed point which was hitherto wanting in the district, and the other names can be grouped round it. The only changes needed on the system proposed in the *Cities and Bishoprics* are that Sibidounda must contain in its territory the site near Bazar Agatch, and the name of the Euphorbeni must be applied to the valley of Metropolis much in the same way that the name Oiniatai belongs to the valley of Oinan. The latter was left an open possibility in *Cities and Bishoprics*.—W. M. RAMSAY, in *Athenæum*, Aug. 15.

Mr. Ramsay wrote to the *Athenæum* of Sept. 5, substantially as follows:—Leaving Koma we went nearly directly east to Kara Bunar, about sixty miles distant, across the vast level Lycaonian plain, covered with marshes

and naturally fertile but with no water supply. The volcanic phenomena of Kara Bunar, which have been already described by Hamilton, are most wonderful; and one of the craters, which he did not see, afforded a proof that the identification of Hyde with Kara Bunar, proposed in the *Historical Geography of Asia Minor*, is correct. Five miles south-east from the village, and close to the road leading to Eregli, is a circular cup-shaped hole in the ground, about half a mile in diameter and 200 ft. in depth, with steep sides and a small lake in the bottom. In the centre of this lake rises a conical reddish-colored hill, about 500 ft. high, which is a very prominent object in the landscape, visible across the level plain from a great distance on all sides. The ground all around this spot is a mass of black ashes. There are several other conical hills, extending in a straight line from the Kara Dagħ on the south-west to the Karaja Dagħ, and thence to the Hassan Dagħ on the north-east. From Enderes, near Nikopolis, we struck down the Lykos valley to Koilon Hissar and Chaldere about twelve hours further down, considerably further than it has ever been explored before, when we were warned that further progress was extremely difficult, owing, apparently, to the forest, and struck away to the right over the hills to Niksar. There are abundant relics of old Neocæsarea. The castle—a very extensive building, which occupies a strong position on the ridge to the north of the town—is still standing in shell; the main street of the modern town is planted against the outer wall of defence; and there are ruins, arches, conduits, *etc.*, in every direction. Yet little seems to be as early as the Roman period. At OMALA, near the river, we copied several inscriptions, among them two fragmentary milestones. In the open valley beyond, about an hour and a half above Tokat are the ruins of *Comana Pontica*. The neighborhood is known as Gumenek. Two or three inscriptions, enough to identify the site, are built into the modern bridge which spans the Iris close to the ancient; but the ruins have never been exploited for stones.

The rich, grassy Kaz Ova (Dazimonitis), down which the Iris runs, seems to have contained villages of the Byzantine period, but no town of importance until Turkhal is reached. In various places upon the castle rock and round about it tombs have been cut and epitaphs inscribed, some now obliterated, but others still legible; the castle itself is, perhaps, partly Byzantine, and there are many fragments of capitals, cornices, and the like built into the modern town, which attest an ancient town of some importance, doubtless Ibora, which Mr. Ramsay places here. No trace of a Roman road seems to remain in the lower valley of the Iris. At last, at Kavsa, we came on signs of a Roman road: three milestones, two in perfect condition, have been unearthed near that village; but both the direction in which they were found and the number XVI upon them are

incompatible with their belonging to any road from Amaseia, which is about twenty-five English miles away. A *caput viæ* must, therefore, be sought sixteen Roman miles from Kavsa. The road by which the stones were found now leads from Vezir Keupru, distant about fifteen English miles; this is an important road centre at the present time and there accordingly must have been the important Roman city from which distances were reckoned to Amisos which conjecture was Andrapa-Neoclaudiopolis at Iskelib. Nearer to Amisos we found another stone of a late period at Kawak, where other late remains exist; and possibly another exists near Kavsa, which we failed to find. Hamilton found remains at Kavsa long ago; there are Greek inscriptions built into the mosques, and a very old bath. We succeeded in placing **FAUSTINOPOLIS** at Ulu-kishla-Sejah-ed-din, and found the fortress Loulon on a peak about three or four miles to the east; thus confirming the account given in the *Historical Geography* of the relation between these two places, one being the Roman centre, and the other the Byzantine centre which was substituted for it.

Coming through the Cilician Gates, we re-examined the inscriptions on the rocks, which have been long known, and are published in the *Corpus Inscr. Lat.* The style of the older copies may be guessed from one or two specimens. The word **OPOL**, "boundaries," appears as "S.P.Q.R."; a milestone of Caracalla has been transformed into an unintelligible fragment relating to Hadrian; and the interesting phrase *viam et pontes a Pylis usque ad Alexandream ab integro restituit* has been lost entirely in one case, and on another milestone has been made conjecturally into *via et pontes a Pylis usque Alexandream in Pieria per millia*. One inscription in the Gates was particularly charming:—**OPOL·KIAIKΩN**. It dates from the time of Caracalla; but it confirms the natural conjecture that the present boundary of the Adana vilayet has been the limit of Kilikia from time immemorial.

JOURNEY OF HOGARTH AND MUNRO.—Messrs. Hogarth and Munro on arriving at Mersina on June 24 to join Professor Ramsay found that he had been compelled to abandon his trip and return to England. They started, therefore, alone, and their first object was to obtain information as to the course of and distances on the great Roman road from Ephesos to the east, upon which so much light had been thrown already by Professor Sterrett's discoveries in 1884. They found almost at the outset a group of milestones, half buried, and obviously *in situ*, twenty-seven minutes south of **KEMER**. On five of these stones was the numeral 149, in three cases (stones of Septimius Severus, Gordian, and possibly Diocletian) expressed both in Greek and Latin characters. A sixth stone was probably a fragment of one of the five already mentioned. Two were twice inscribed, one perhaps thrice, and thus this group represents at least seven restorations of the road. These stones, are *in situ*, on the edge of the low embankment

which can be clearly seen running down the valley beside the modern track, and represents the ancient road. The 149th mile was, therefore, about two miles south of Kemer, where accordingly was the 151st station, represented by a stone of Septimius Severus copied by them in the cemetery. At Kemer one arch of a Roman bridge over the Saros still remains. Continuing southwards, they found groups *in situ* one and two miles further on—the 148th and 147th. A mile further is Yalak, where Sterrett found three stones. From that point they lost the road for a time owing to misdirection, but hit it again in the pass over the watershed of the Pyramus. One mile beyond Kekli Oghlu they found the 136th group *in situ*, and are thus able to show that Sterrett's stones at the village itself are also *in situ* at the 137th mile. For some distance further they could trace the road easily, but could not find any milestones. At this point the stones are made of coarse marble which weathers badly, and thus no numerals can be made out on the group at Mehemet Brikeui. This group stands in a small cemetery by the roadside, but there can be no doubt that the position of the group has determined the position of the cemetery. These stones, therefore, are *in situ*, probably at the 131st mile. In Gyuksun various stones have been collected in the cemeteries; among them is a representative of the 125th group, which must have stood near or in Cocussus. The 118th was below Kaulü Kavak and formed the nucleus of the cemetery, which now contains over twenty stones. Between Gyuksun and Kaulü Kavak we found other groups, one, probably, the 123rd, another the 121st, and another the 119th. An hour beyond Kaulü Kavak we found the 115th group, not seen by Sterrett, as the ancient and modern roads do not coincide here so exactly as is usually the case. One mile further we found the 114th group and then the 113th. From this point to Yarpuz (Arabissos) the road traverses a wild hilly region, and, though in some places we could see the old road winding up the gullies, the milestone groups seem to have disappeared. Sterrett found the 100th stone a short distance west of Yarpuz. We found stones again east of the latter *in situ*, probably at the 95th and 91st stations. In the cemetery of Isghin are two stones, probably from the 90th group. From Yarpuz eastwards the stones have borne either no numeral or one now utterly illegible. Altogether they have either discovered or greatly added to previous copies of forty milestones on this road.

In Albistan they were permitted to take copies and photographs of the "Hittite" monument discovered by the Rev. Henry Mardin at Isghin, whence it was recently removed. This monument proves to be of great importance. It is a slightly tapering obelisk, semicircular at the top, measuring 8 ft. 2 in. by 1 ft. 7 in. by 10 in. The stone is broken below, but the inscription is probably complete except for a band round the lower half of the stone, where it has been entirely worn away. The writing, in

the raised character, occupies no less than sixty-seven lines, and covered all four sides of the obelisk. The lines are divided by narrow bands in relief. The symbols are well cut, and the inscription bears a general resemblance in style and character to those at Gurun. The authorities, in whose custody the stone now is, contemplate sending it to the museum at Constantinople. The tale of the finds so far is completed by about thirty Greek inscriptions.

A letter from MM. Hogarth and Munro from Sivas (Aug. 13), published in the *Athenæum* of Sept. 12, describes their journey from Marash to Sivas. Near Marash, in addition to some Greek inscriptions of Germaniceia, they found a new Hittite fragment in the possession of the Catholic Armenian church. It is a piece of a black basaltic statue covered with symbols in relief; the beginning and a considerable part of two lines remain, but in all probability these represent only a small portion of the original inscription. They purchased a Hittite seal in perfect condition. Both objects are said to come from a locality not far from Marash.

They followed the direct pass leading from Marash through the Taurus to Albistan. Traces of an ancient road are discernible in the narrowest part of the pass. But the ancient road was a compromise between the two alternative modern routes—that by Qeitun and the more direct but, owing to difficulties, not less lengthy path which strikes the left bank of the Jihan twelve hours from Albistan. They were able only in part to find, by going up the Sogutlu Irmak from Albistan, the continuation of the great eastern road, which they traced from near Komana to a point beyond Arabissos. They confirmed Professor Ramsay's conjecture (*Geog. of A. M.*, p. 273), that the ancient road went up the Sogutlu Irmak, by finding milestones at Demirjilik, a village on the left bank of the stream, and the ruins of a bridge a mile and a half further, by which the road crossed to the right bank. They entirely failed to trace it further. The scanty remains of an ancient site here, called Giaour Oren, may represent Osdara. On the Sivas frontier at Arslan Tash they were detained.

They were able to photograph the two lions, discovered by Von Moltke, which stand in a little graveyard by the roadside. From their position side by side, they appear to be *in situ*; the little collection of graves has grown up round them; and they stand, as they stood formerly, at the entrance of a palace long ago perished. Two miles further north are other relics, possibly of the same buildings. In the wall of a farm is built a small lion of black basalt, and, hard by (nearly buried in the mud), they rediscovered an inscribed stone first noticed some years ago by Mr. Hubbard, American missionary at Sivas. It is the lower half of a draped figure of uncertain sex, round whose left side runs a Hittite inscription of four lines, the last being double the breadth of the other three. The symbols are incised

and represent much conventionalized forms of the usual types in relief. No copy of this has been published, and the excellent state in which most of the symbols are will make this long text a very valuable addition to the small number of incised Hittite inscriptions now known.

On leaving Sivas they ascended the course of the Halys, following, in the main, the road constructed six years ago and intended to connect Sivas with Erzinjian. Eighteen miles from Sivas is a village, Kemis, obviously the ancient **KAMISA**, whose importance has passed to the village opposite, Kotch Hissar, and relics only of late Christian times have remained on the older site. The next station of importance, **ZARA**, has preserved its name, and is still a place of some size and the centre of a district. Thence the Roman road continued to ascend the Halys for some miles further before crossing by an easy pass into the valley of the Lykos and descending the Ouzoun Chai to Ashkhar, and so to Nikopolis (Pürkh). They found an interesting inscription at a village upon the road, recording the erection of a church by Justinian. The main object being to identify satisfactorily the site of **NIKOPOLIS**, they made constant inquiry for ruins of importance, and found that all rumors related to Pürkh, an Armenian village three miles distant from Enderes, an important centre on the new road. Below the village where stones were excavated constantly was the northern wall of a large city, whose western and eastern walls could be traced in long embankments of rubble and stones running up to the modern village which evidently occupies the southern end of the site. The village is full of remains, Roman and Byzantine; one of the inscriptions found here was in Latin, the rest in Greek. None contained the name of the city, but at Ashkhar, two hours to the south, where antiquities were reported, a milestone, the seventh from the *caput viæ*, is built into a fence, and this *caput viæ* is, of course, Nikopolis. It stood on the road Nikopolis—Zara—Sebasteia. About one mile and a half south of Pürkh is a smaller site at Eskisheher (= "old town"), possessing a strong natural citadel, on which are an ancient cistern and traces of walls. Comparing this small but strong position with the exposed situation upon a rich plateau which the site near Pürkh occupies, we were led to infer that Pompey's Nikopolis was probably at Eskisheher, and, like many other towns in Asia Minor, was moved to the lower and more convenient site when the security of the district became assured.

DISCOVERIES BY THE FRENCH SCHOOL.—MM. Legrand and Chamonard, of the French School of Athens, have discovered some fifty inedited inscriptions and several statues in the cities of Stratonikeia, Lagina, Notion, and Dinair. An inscription at *Notion* is dated in the consulate of Berenicianus Alexander, in 133 of the Christian era, and contains a list of magistrates, priests, and members of religious associations. Another belonging to *Lagina*

bears a dedication in honor of M. Cocceius Nerva, and another a catalogue of the priests of Hekate. At *Dinair*, the ancient Apameia, a bilingual inscription in Greek and Latin relates to the anniversary festivities of the birth of a Roman emperor; as also the base of a statue of Sossia Polla, daughter of Sosius Senecio, and wife of Pompeius Falco, proconsul of Asia.—*Athenæum*, Aug. 15.

AUSTRIAN EXPLORATION.—The annual subvention of 5000 florins given by Prince Liechtenstein to the Academy of Vienna for archæologic exploration in Asia Minor during five years, was granted during 1891 to MM. Wilhelm and Heberdey. They explored Kilikia Tracheia with great success and discovered a dozen unknown cities and several hundred inscriptions, some of which are of great importance philologically and historically. One fragment of a royal letter, and others dating from the second century B. C., are amongst the treasures they bring home.—*Revue Arch.*, 1892, I, p. 118; *Athen.*, Jan. 2.

PUBLICATION AND DISCOVERY OF INSCRIPTIONS.—M. Kontoleon has published inscriptions of Asia Minor in the Athenian *Mittheilungen* (1891, p. 330: see *Summary*), in the *Revue des études grecques* (1891, p. 297: see *Summary*) and in a special pamphlet. M. Cousin has published some inscriptions in the *Bulletin de corr. hellén.*, 1891, pp. 418–30.

Mess. Legrand and Chamonard, during their trip in the summer of 1891, discovered the following inscriptions. At *Notion*, a list of magistrates, priests and members of religious associations; at *Lagina*, a list of priests of Hekate, and a dedication in honor of M. Cocceius Nerva; at *Apameia* in Phrygia, a bilingual inscription relating to the anniversary of the birth of the emperor. M. Huart found at *Ikonion* two Latin dedications to Caracalla and Lucius Verus, and a Greek inscription which mentions a λογιστής. Two inscriptions of *Knidos* have been copied by Benndorf and Patsch in the collection of Prince Liechtenstein at Vienna. One of them mentions the demiurges Timakles and Timasikrates. M. Judeich has published in the Athenian *Mittheil.* (1891, p. 338) two archaic epitaphs of *Erythrai* and *Klazomenai*, and on the latter site was discovered an important inscription consisting of a poem placed in the mouth of the Erythraean sybil in support of the claim of Erythrai as the birth-place of the sibyl as against those of Marpeessos.—*Revue Arch.*, 1892, I, Jan.–Feb.

RESTORATION OF MOSQUES.—The Sultan has, at a cost of 2,000*l.*, repaired the ancient Seljukian Alaeddin mosque at Konieh. It may be noted that extensive repairs have for many years been made of mosques and ancient buildings throughout Turkey, partly at the expense of the Civil List and partly from the funds of the Commission of the Evkaf, an administration of the nature of our Ecclesiastical Commission. Many new mosques and schools are built in the villages founded by the immigrants

and exiles who have poured in from neighboring countries. To these structures the Sultan has been a large contributor.—*Athenæum*, Nov. 21.

HITTITES AND PELASGIANS.—Dr. de Cara has published a paper which he read before the recent Oriental Congress under the title *Della Identità degli Hethei e de' Pelasgi dimostrata per la Ceramica pre-fenicia e pre-el-lenica* (Rome : Befani). Like all the author's other works, it is distinguished by an acquaintance with the most recent results of oriental and archæological research, and the views expressed in it are novel and suggestive. He seeks to show that the Pelasgians of Greek tradition represent the Hittites of Asia Minor and Syria, and that the culture of Mykenai had its ultimate origin in the Hittite empire whose significance is but just beginning to be understood.—*Athenæum*, Dec. 5.

BILINGUAL HITTITE SEAL-INSRIPTION.—The Ashmolean Museum at Oxford recently acquired a seal which has been noticed by Prof. Sayce (*Acad.*, Jan. 9) and Mr. Tyler (*Acad.*, Jan. 23). On the seal are two figures face to face. The Hittite may be recognized by the resemblance of his dress to that of Tarkutumme on the other well-known seal. In the perpendicular column at the back of the Hittite are four Hittite symbols. The other figure, on the left, which is that of a deity, has at its back three perpendicular columns of Babylonian cuneiform characters. It becomes at once clear, from their relative length, that the Babylonian and Hittite inscriptions do not fully correspond. The Babylonian inscription is thus translated by Mr. Pinches, who places the date of the seal at about 2000 B. C. "Indilimma (less probably *Indisima*), son of Sin-irdamu (Prof. Sayce gives *Serdamu*), servant (or "worshipper") of the goddess Ishchara."

At the top of the Hittite column is the head of some animal, probably some kind of goat: below it are joined two parallel lines. This probably represents the name *Indilimma*. Then comes the character with divergent legs and turned-up toes which Mr. Tyler believes to have the concrete sense of "man," hence worshipper. Beneath is the equilateral triangle, the symbol of some divinity which it might be rash to identify with Ishchara.

AMORGOS.—Attention should be called to the large marble head published by Dr. Wolters in the Athenian *Mittheilungen* (1891, p. 46) of which a summary has already been given. It belongs to the class of so-called Carian idols and is remarkable for its brilliant polychromy which appears to represent tattooing.—*Rev. Arch.*, 1891, I, p. 112.

DARA.—**DISCOVERY OF A MAGNIFICENT FRIEZE OF GREEK SCULPTURE.**—Hamdy Bey writes to a friend in America that late in the autumn he discovered at Dara a sculptured frieze forty metres in length, belonging to a Greek temple. It was in good preservation, and partly retained its coloring. The style is of the best Greek developed art, and Hamdy Bey regards it as

a discovery equal in importance to that of the Sidon sarcophagi. No notice of this discovery has yet, to our knowledge, appeared in print.

KOS.—Mess. Paton and Hicks have published in a fine volume a *Corpus of The Inscriptions of Cos*. There are about 500, with ample Commentary, *excursus*, etc. It is the best local corpus hitherto published in the domain of Greek epigraphy (*Rev. Arch.*, 1892, 1, p. 111). See Review by Prof. J. H. Wright, on pp. 460–64.

LESBOS.—**DISCOVERIES AT MYTILENE.**—The vice-consul of France announces the discovery of a marble statue representing a reclining Dionysos (?), a triple Hekate, a bearded head, and an inscription, all in the midst of fragmentary marble columns.—*Revue Arch.*, 1892, 1, p. 111.

LYKIA.—**NAMES ON THE XANTHIAN STELE.**—In a letter to the director of the *Muséon* (1891, p. 270), M. Imbert gives a summary of the results which he and MM. Deecke and Arkwright have reached with regard to the proper names on the stele of Xanthos. The events related by the Xanthian scribe gravitate around the year 412 B. C. Dr. Deecke has discovered there *Pharnabazes* and *Tissaphernes*, Mr. Arkwright *Hieramenes*, M. Imbert *Amorges* and *Hydarnes*. Mr. Arkwright, basing himself upon the law of vowel harmony which apparently rules Lycian phonetics, concludes that the Lycian approaches the Altaic tongues and is certainly not Arian.—*Revue Arch.*, 1892, 1, p. 128.

MAGNESIA.—**THE TEMPLE OF ARTEMIS.**—At Magnesia, on the Maian-dros, MM. Humann, Hiller, and Kern have now made out the sacred enclosure of the temple of Artemis Leukophryne, and brought to view all the remains of the temple itself. Portions of the frieze, much damaged, were recovered, and in digging out the theatre and the remains of a portico many inscriptions were found.

The excavations of the German School at Magnesia under the direction of Dr. Kern, have now reached the agora, where, besides other antiquities, two statues of Athena have been found. One wears the *chiton poderes*, fastened at the shoulders and arms by brooches and folded crosswise on the breast. In front of the *chiton* is a representation in relief of the emblem of Athena, viz., a Medusa head, with its serpents touching the breasts and reaching up the neck. The statue is of natural height, but of the arms only detached fragments were found. The second statue is 1½ metres high, and bears aloft in one hand a spear and in the other a shield. Both statues are headless. Other discoveries include two colossal statues of women, about 2½ metres high, clothed in long garments reaching in folds to the ground, with a mantle covering the head. They are supposed to represent the city of Magnesia. Of the heads only one was found on the ground, and it is probable the other will be found close by. Two other statues represent

two Amazons on horseback, with their husbands holding the reins. At the same time many inscriptions were found.

The Sultan has granted a firman for new excavations at Magnesia, and Professor Kekulé, of the Archæological Museum of Berlin, has gone, in company with Hamdy Bey, to the site in order to determine on the plan of operations. Professor Kekulé will afterwards proceed to Miletos.—*Athenæum*, Nov. 28.

RHODOS.—Herr Brueckner has studied in the museum of the Evangelical School at Smyrna (see summary of *Athen. Mittheil.*, 1891, p. 151) a large archaic terracotta head from Rhodos which crowns a vase. It wears a cap with traces of applied decoration, apparently hunting trophies.—*Revue Arch.*, 1892, I, p. 112.

SMYRNA.—Various discoveries have been made in this neighborhood. At a point where there are columns still remaining an inscription was found showing that here stood the temple of Aphrodite Stratoniceis (Tac., *Ann.* III. 63). It reads: Τέμενος ἱερὸν Ἀφροδίτης Στρατονικίδος, ἐξ οὗ ἡ δεκάτη καὶ τὸ παραπεπραμένον ἀπο τῶν πλέρων κατατάσσει[τα]ι εἰς τ[ὰς] ἱε[ρὰς] προσόδους]. Here also has been found a relief of a Seilenos and a bacchante.

In Smyrna itself, near the Konak, a mosaic pavement and two headless statues were found. The Smyrniot collector Mitthos calls attention to a vase bearing a bust of Dionysos and the inscription: Διόνυσσε πολυφύμητε, κλυμένων τὴν αἰγὰ μου φύλασε (sic) καὶ τὴν κυπέλην.

At Dermen-Tepe, near the city, there came to light a fine sepulchral relief, representing a woman seated between two female servants.—*Rev. Arch.*, 1892, I, pp. 122–3.

EUROPE.

GREECE.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING EXCAVATIONS.—In a circular dated June 3, 1891, M. Kabbadias establishes the new conditions under which private persons may excavate on their own land. No investigation can be undertaken without the permission of the Ephory; and permitted excavations must be superintended by an Ephor who alone shall have the right to fix the number of workmen, to extract the finds, etc. The objects discovered shall be sent to Athens, where their value shall be determined by a committee formed of the Ephor-General, the owner, and a third person. In case, for example, the estimate amounts to 10,000 drachmas, the National Museum may have as its share 5,000 drachmas worth of objects: in case it wishes to take 10,000 drachmas worth or more, it shall pay the owner whatever is in excess of 5,000 drachmas.—*Revue Arch.*, 1891, I, 76.

EXCAVATIONS BY THE AMERICAN SCHOOL.—The excavations of the American School during the present season have been carried on at (1) Sikyon ; (2) Eretria ; (3) Argos (near) ; (4) Sparta ; and (5) Phlius. Details concerning each of these will be found under their respective headings.

Text of Government act.—The following is a translation of the act by which the Greek Government grants to the American School the permission to excavate in Lakonika.

Athens, 20 January, 1892.

To the Director of the American School, Charles Waldstein, Esq. :

Having under consideration your letter of the 4/16 January, communicated to us by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the petition No. 9453 of the Ephor-General, and being desirous of assisting your School in its archæological work among us, we hereby grant you permission to carry on, in the name of said School, excavations in the province of Laconia and particularly in the vicinity of ancient Sparta and of Amyclæ. We grant you this permission under the following conditions :

(1) That you carry on your excavations in land belonging to the State, according to a previous understanding with the Ephor-General of Antiquities and with the Nomarch of Laconia. In case you make experimental excavations in private property, you will receive permission from the owner thereof in accordance with the statutes of our archæological law. But, if in the course of these experimental researches you should arrive at results such as to warrant your thinking it necessary to excavate private property, you will specify to us the places to be excavated, in order that we may take our own measures for expropriation at the expense of your School and under the conditions of the treaty made with the French Government relative to the excavations at Delphi.

(2) The permission for these excavations is granted to you for a period of seven years reckoned from to-day.

(3) By virtue of this permission you are allowed to take moulds or casts of the antiquities discovered.

(4) You are further allowed to be the first to publish the results of the excavations and of the discoveries thereby made. This permission will hold good only for a period of five years from the date of the discovery of each antique.

(5) So long as the excavations are carried out under your own enlightened and experienced direction, the Ephoralty-General will confine itself to surveillance by suitable officials and to oversight of the work. If, however, at some future time there should be any personal change in the direction of the excavations, the Ephoralty-General reserves to itself the right which it holds, of participating, if necessary, in the direction of the

excavations, determining entirely the manner of unearthing the monuments, the way of arranging the ancient stones in the excavated region, and the place in which the earth turned up in the course of excavation shall be put.

We trust that your School will have an important career in its archæological work in Laconia, and that under your enlightened and experienced direction, these excavations may lead to results which shall further the interests of archæological science.

(L. S.)

The Minister
(Signed) ACHILLES GHEROKOSTOPOULOS.

PETRIE AND TORR ON EGYPT AND PREHISTORIC GREECE.—In an article in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies* (*the Egyptian bases of Greek history*) which is summarised on p. 361, and since then in his volume *Illahun, Kahun and Gurob*, Mr. Petrie has set forth in detail what he regards as the results of his excavations in Egypt as affecting our knowledge of the origins of Greece. It would appear as if his statements were being quite generally accepted, although they push back the origin of early Greek culture much further than was thought possible—to a period about 2000 B. C.

Almost every one of Mr. Petrie's conclusions have been strongly attacked by Mr. Cecil Torr in the *Classical Review* for March 1892, where he undertakes to show that the basis upon which Mr. Petrie erects his theories is unsubstantial and unreal. The details of the question will be discussed in a later issue.

GREEK PALÆOGRAPHY.—The forthcoming part of the publications of the Palæographical Society is devoted in a large degree to the illustration of ancient Greek writing, ten plates being selected from papyri ranging from the third or fourth century B. C. to the third century A. D. Among them are the "Imprecation of Osiris-Apis by Artemisia," written in the style of epigraphic monuments, with the transitional form of *sigma* and the double point or colon for punctuation, preserved at Vienna in the Hofbibliothek; a money-bill, dated in the thirty-first year of Ptolemy Philadelphos, 253 or 254 B. C., and written in a cursive hand; a receipt for taxes in Thebes, dated in the thirteenth year of Ptolemy Philopator, 210 or 211 B. C., in cursive uncials; a Greek fragment dated in the seventh year of Domitian, 88 A. D., relating to land in the Arsinoite nome in Egypt, written in uncials of a type more nearly approaching the uncial writing of early vellum MSS. than is to be found in any other extant document which can be attributed to so early a period; and several other documents preserved in the British Museum, which has recently acquired a considerable amount of Greek papyri from Egypt, that have opportunely found an exponent in Mr. F. G. Kenyon.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 23.

GREEK AND ROMAN ICONOGRAPHY.—The publishing house of Bruckmann lately announced the publication of a monumental work on Greek and Roman Iconography, the text of which will be written by MM. Brunn and P. Arndt. It is to consist of from 80 to 100 numbers, each containing ten plates, and is to be on the same pattern as the great folio publication of Brunn on Greek and Roman sculpture.

MANUAL OF GREEK ARCHÆOLOGY.—Mr. Murray, of the British Museum, has issued a volume on Greek Archæology which will be exceedingly welcome. A review of it will appear in a future number. In the meantime, it is so able and compact a treatise as to make it evident that it will become indispensable to all students of Greek art and antiquities.

GUIDE TO GREECE.—The second volume of the revised *Guide en Grèce* of Isambert has appeared. It includes Continental Greece, except Athens, and is edited by M. Haussoullier with the help of Mess. Fougères (Delos, Peloponnesos, Pindos), Monceaux (Thessaly), Lechat (Ionian Islands) and Battifol (Epeiros). It is accompanied by 17 maps and 22 plans.

ALLEGORY IN VASE-PAINTING.—M. Pottier has published in the *Monuments Grecs* (1891, pls. 9, 10) an article on a vase in the Louvre in which he makes a careful study of the personifications and allegories in the painted vases of good Attic style. It includes a list of such vases with allegorical figures. S. Reinach remarks, in his *Chronique* (*Rev. Arch.*, 1892, I, p. 73), that this piece of work is one of the most remarkable instances of what our science can accomplish when the knowledge of details is made fruitful by a general idea.

MYTHOLOGY.—Professor DYER has published a charming and enthusiastic volume entitled *Studies of the gods in Greece at certain sanctuaries recently excavated*.

MUSICAL NOTATION.—In the inscription of Tralleis published by Mr. Ramsay (*Bull.*, 1883, p. 277) Mr. Crusius notes the presence of a musical notation engraved between the lines. It is also announced that Wessely has discovered in the Renier papyri a chorus of Orestes provided with its musical notation (*Philologus*, 1891, p. 163).—*Revue Arch.*, 1892, I, p. 127.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—The German Institute is forming, at Athens and at Rome, collections of photographic negatives, copies from which can be obtained by archæologists. The collection at Athens numbered already twelve hundred in 1891. The catalogue was published in the *Archäolog. Anzeiger*, 1891, p. 74; cf. p. 65.

NEW MUSEUMS.—Two new museums have been founded, one at Tanagra, the other, a small one, at Livadia.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 2.

SHIFTING OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS.—The last remains of the Trojan collections of Schliemann have lately been packed in cases, under the supervision of the General Ephorate of Antiquities, for transmission to

Berlin, in accordance with the directions of the deceased. The Mycenæan collection and the Egyptian antiquities—both of which have been kept in the Polytechnic—are to be transferred to the Patissia Central Museum. Two rooms have been prepared there for their reception; one is to be decorated in the Mycenæan style, the other in the Egyptian, the whole being done from the plans of a German architect.—*Athenæum*, Oct. 10.

AKRAIPHIA.—TEMPLE OF APOLLON PTOOS.—M. Holleaux dug a little during the autumn of 1891 on the site of the temple of Apollon Ptoos. He found two bronze statuettes representing a nude youth and a child, many bronzes decorated with reliefs, and a small marble female head.—*Revue Arch.*, 1892, I, p. 103.

ARGOS.—EXCAVATION OF THE THEATRE.—The Greek Director-General of Antiquities has begun to excavate the theatre of Argos, and has already cleared out a portion of the *scena* and some of the seats. After the discovery of the eighteen new steps cut in the rock of the sloping Larissa, the last of which is in the form of separate seats like thrones for the magistrates, the orchestra itself has been brought to light. Behind the orchestra was found the *scena* of Roman construction, composed of three walls built out of materials belonging to more ancient times. The remains of the older Hellenic *scena*, constructed of *poros* stone, were also found. To the south of the theatre are now to be seen the walls belonging to the *parodos*, and a little beyond the aqueduct which fed the theatre. Other recent discoveries, besides these various walls, include fragments of marble statues, a stone pedestal, some terracotta weights, morsels of painted vases, more than twenty coins of different periods, and lastly a Roman inscription.—*Athenæum*, Sept. 26.

ARGOS (near).—AMERICAN EXCAVATIONS AT THE HERAION.—In 1854 MM. Rhangabé and Bursian had made tentative excavations on the site of the second temple, digging trenches on the north and east sides of the temple, but they appear not to have gone lower than the tops of the extant walls, so that their work led to no discoveries and all traces of it have disappeared.

The temples in the sacred enclosure of the Heraion are situated on the hill Euboia about five miles from Argos and were the main sanctuary of the entire Argive district from prehistoric times. Excavations were undertaken here during the winter of 1892 and continued until the first week in April, yielding results that already promise to make this one of the most important excavations undertaken in Greece. The buildings investigated were: (1) the early temple burned in 423 B. C.; (2) the second temple erected by Eupolemos between 420 and 416 B. C.; (3) a third temple; (4) a large stoa; (5) some aqueducts.

The earliest temple, erected on the slope of the hill, was only cursorily investigated at the beginning of the excavations. It was found to be on a platform supported by polygonal walls. Some trenches having been dug the ancient polygonal pavement was reached, and thick layers of burnt wood were found, telling the history of the destruction of the temple.

Work was soon concentrated, however, on *the second temple*, the site of which was cleared almost completely. It is known to have been one of the most beautiful temples in Greece, built by Eupolemos of Argos, and decorated under the supervision of the great sculptor Polykleitos the rival and contemporary of Pheidias. The foundation-walls were all laid bare to a depth of four to five metres below the surface, and were cleared all around to a distance of another four or five metres. A great many pieces of well-preserved architectural decoration were found, sufficient to make a restoration of the temple possible. They bear a certain resemblance to the decoration of the *tholos* at Epidauros, now thought to have been the work of Polykleitos the younger, but this resemblance is rather that of a prototype. The closest connection is with the Erechtheion at Athens. Several pieces of sculpture were found. The most important is a life-size marble head of Hera in perfect preservation, found near the west end of the temple, and belonging evidently to its pedimental sculptures. It is of the greatest importance for the knowledge of Greek sculpture, for it is a work of the fifth century, probably from the hand of Polykleitos, and the only well-preserved head of the greatest period of Greek sculpture. Other small fragments of sculpture seemed to belong to pedimental sculptures. In the interior foundations of the temple was found a large piece of a metope with the torso of a warrior fighting, in perfect preservation, by the hand or school of Polykleitos. There are also two well-preserved smaller marble heads one certainly belonging to a metope.

Below the temples there was found to be a terrace of considerable extent upon which a number of buildings had been erected. Remains were found of a large stoa, of a third temple, and of extensive aqueducts, the excavation of which, with that of the first temple, was reserved until next season. Even the second temple was not quite finished; and the southern declivity with its stairs was left untouched.

A discovery of the greatest importance was made between the two temples. At the west end of the second temple, the hill was dug away to a depth of over thirty feet, carrying away substantially the side of the hill, and resulting in the uncovering of a thick black stratum of earth within which was found an immense number of objects belonging to the primitive period of Argive art which Dr. Waldstein considers as hardly inferior in interest—if at all—to Dr. Schliemann's discoveries at Tiryns and Mykenai. In his opinion, none of them are of later date than the sixth century B. C.

In his report to the Institute, which will soon appear in the Institute's Annual Report, Dr. Waldstein gives a list of a selection from this collection which has been sent to the Museum at Athens. Though this list includes only the smaller part of the find, it contains many hundred pieces: terracotta figurines, vases, marble heads, bronze statuettes and animals, objects and heads in bronze, gold, silver, ivory, bone, amber, *etc.* Two are Egyptian in style and have hieroglyphs. It is probable that the study of this collection of objects will be extremely instructive for the period of Greek art between the Homeric age and the sixth century, for there appears to be among them a large number of figured pieces. Such are, for example, thirty-nine stone heads.

Messrs. Brownson, Fox, De Cou and Newhall assisted Dr. Waldstein efficiently in the excavations.

ATHENS.—EXCAVATIONS AT THE DIPYLON.—Amongst the most important results of the latest excavations at the Dipylon at Athens is the discovery of a sanctuary in the midst of the necropolis, a position hitherto unprecedented. There is also an inscription of forty-two lines belonging to the first century B. C., which is entirely preserved. In it mention is made of the worship of Artemis Soteira, which it was not hitherto supposed had existed in Attika, and there occur in it the names of two archons now known to us for the first time. Professor Mylonas, who is the discoverer of this inscription, will publish it immediately in the *Ephemeris Archaeologiké*, together with some others relating to the Dionysiac actors, one of whom belongs to the fourth century B. C.

Professor Mylonas is preparing a comprehensive work upon the results of the excavations at the Dipylon, in which he follows their course from their commencement in 1862 till the present day. They were begun under the auspices of the Italian Government, and were continued by the Greek Archæological Society.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 2.

SEARCH FOR BUILDINGS IN THE AGORA.—The German Institute commenced, at the close of last January, investigations for the purpose of ascertaining whether any of the buildings which are described by Pausanias in the Agora could be identified. They should be sought for west of the so-called Theseion and north of the new railway at a point where Pausanias placed the Stoa Basileios. But, as the owner of this piece of land did not allow excavations to be made, a beginning had to be made elsewhere. On the right of the modern road leading from the Areopagos and the Pnyx to the Acropolis is an ancient water-conduit carried through the rock which evidently carried drinking-water in the neighborhood of the Areopagos to the old market-place. It was here that the excavations were started. The object was to determine, on the one side, the upper section and starting point of the conduit, and, on the other, the reservoir or

running fountain at which it ended. As Pausanias speaks of a running fountain in or near the market-place, the famous Enneakrounos, it seemed possible to determine more accurately the position of this largest and most important fountain of the city. The first part of the problem was partially solved. On the left side of the modern road the upper continuation of the rock-cut conduit was found and cleared. It consists of a canal constructed of large slabs of calcareous stone and covered with the same. Its direction shows it to have come from the upper Ilisos valley, and to have skirted the south declivity of the Akropolis. A rock-cut canal under the "Hofgarten" which still carries water must be joined to this same system. The construction of the newly-discovered part proves it to be a Greek and not a Roman work, and its size shows it to have been the bearer of the main supply of fresh water to the city.

Excavations at the terminus of the conduit, between the Pnyx and the Areopagos, have not shown any traces of the reservoir-fountain. A street was, however, brought to light with a retaining wall of large stones, which led from the region of the old market-place up to the Akropolis. Its width of about 1.20 met. is about right for such a purpose. North of the road was a Roman or Byzantine cistern with a crude brick conduit, and under this a Greek or Roman structure with a marble-mosaic pavement, within which were found three Roman marble heads and a statuette of Hekate. There is still hope of finding the fountain, however, for excavations have not yet reached the ancient level. At all events, the discovery of the road and the conduit mark considerable progress in our topographic knowledge of the Agora.—*Athen. Mittheil.*, 1891, pp. 443–45.

ADDITIONS TO THE CENTRAL MUSEUM.—The *Deltion* reports the following additions to the Central Museum from June to Sept., 1891. Sculptures found in prolonging the railway from Athens to Peiræus: the base of Bryaxis; a headless statue of Nikê Apteros, 1.10 met. high, an excellent work of the third century; a votive relief representing Amphiaraos and Hygieia. From Melos, a colossal statue of the type of the Apollon of Tenea; from Thessaly, a sepulchral relief of a standing male figure holding a lyre. Base of the Thriasians, on which has been found an artist's signature: Καικοσθένης Δίης θριάσιοι ἐπόησαν. Some antiquities from Tripoli, confiscated at the Peiræus, among which are three marble statuettes of Artemis as huntress, and a funerary banquet remarkable because it is not in relief but in the round. Some vases from the tumulus of Marathon, among them an archaic amphora 63 cent. high with zones of natural and fantastic animals grouped around the winged goddess called the Persian Artemis.—*Revue Arch.*, 1892, I, 75.

OLD PARTHENON.—Mr. Penrose has published an article in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, in which he undertakes to refute Dr. Dörpfeld's theory

regarding the old Parthenon. He believes: (1) that the fragments set into the north wall of the Acropolis belong to the old temple which occupied the same site as the new; (2) that the archaic groups found on the Acropolis decorated the pediments of the old Parthenon.

KERAMEIKOS.—In the outer Kerameikos, near the road to the Peiraieus, many large archaic vases of the Dipylon style have been dug out, which, according to the director of excavations, Dr. Kabbadias, were set up over the graves instead of a monument or *stele*. In one place a square *peribolos* or enclosure, made of *plinthoi* or unbaked bricks, was discovered. Within was found a tomb used after cremation, over which was a cylindrical funereal monument made of the same kind of bricks, resembling the tumulus of Vurva.—*Athenæum*, Aug 8.

MARBLE HEAD.—In the new works of the Peiraieus-Athens railway station has been found the marble head of a woman, of good workmanship. She wears a diadem, and the features are very finely cut. It is thought to belong to a headless statue found on this site a short time ago.—*Athenæum*, Dec. 5.

MOUNT ATHOS.—BURNING OF MONASTERY OF SIMOPETRA.—A sad piece of intelligence has recently reached us from Mount Athos—the news of the burning of the monastery of Simopetra. In it has been lost many a treasure, but especially the library. Simopetra was not large, nor was it one of the oldest establishments on the Holy Mountain. It is said to have been erected in the fourteenth century (1363) by St. Simon, on a cliff difficult of access (whence its name), at the expense of the Servian ruler John Ungles. The Servian Emperor was himself one of the first monks.

According to the news that has reached us, the library is totally destroyed. There were 244 Greek manuscripts in all, 43 were on parchment and 197 were on paper. The four remaining ones I called *bombycini*. Of the manuscripts on parchment, 1 belonged to the ninth century, 6 to the tenth, 3 to the eleventh, 10 to the twelfth, 13 to the thirteenth, and 10 to the fourteenth; while of the paper ones, 1 belonged to the thirteenth, 9 to the fourteenth, 11 to the fifteenth, 40 to the sixteenth, 63 to the seventeenth, 16 to the eighteenth, and 1 to the nineteenth. The remaining 56 paper mss. were ritual and service books, with Church notes from the fourteenth century to the nineteenth. Of the four so-called *bombycini* codices, one belonged to the thirteenth century, the three others to the fourteenth. Most of the codices contained works of the fathers or books for Church use. Among the forty-three manuscripts on parchment there were sixteen copies of the Gospels and three of the Epistles and Acts, eight works of St. Chrysostom, two of St. Ephraem Syrus, one of the speeches of St. Gregory Nazianzen, one of the speeches of Antonius Sinaita, one of works by Theophylact, Bishop of Bulgaria, four Psalters, *etc.* The rest of the

manuscripts on paper, besides those of Church music, contained five Gospels, five Epistles and Acts, six Psalters, eight lives of the saints, two works of St. Chrysostom, two of St. John of Damascus, one of St. Ephraem Syrus, *etc.* There were, too, four collections of modern Greek sermons (among them two of Maximus of the Peloponnesus), two Nomocanones, a treatise of Theophilus Corydalleus (of the xvii century) on Aristotle, a logic, and a treatise on physics by Vicentius Damodus of the xviii century, *etc.*

Of art there was little in the library of Simopetra. Five manuscripts on parchment and three on paper were the only ones which were adorned with ornamental titles and initials. Only four possessed miniatures; of these a paper ms. (in octavo) of the fifteenth century contained portraits of St. Basil, St. Chrysostom, St. Gregory, and St. Theodore. Two parchment mss., one of them a quarto of the twelfth century, the other an octavo of the thirteenth, comprised portraits of the four Evangelists. The richest was a parchment octavo of the fourteenth century, illuminated. It contained in all ten miniatures, a little vignette with the bust of David, David and Goliath, Moses, Hannah, Habakkuk, Isaiah, Jonah as he came out of the whale's belly, and the Mother of God; but the best pictures were that of the Three Children, over whom was depicted an angel sheltering them, and that in which Moses was depicted between two women on whom he laid his hands, while they stretched their hands towards him, so that their hands and the figure of Moses assumed the form of a cross. These illuminations were most of them faded; but the value of their artistic motives was great, and the picture last described particularly interesting.

There was also a palimpsest among the parchments of Simopetra. The commentary of St. Chrysostom on Aristotle was written in a twelfth century hand over the older writing; but the writing beneath was not Greek, but Georgian. There is also another loss of importance which quite eclipses that of the many later liturgical mss. all put together. It is the destruction of an *Ἀρθὸς τῶν χαρίτων* by Schannikios Kartanos, printed in Venice by Francesco Giuliano in 1594, a book which was bound up with the manuscript Physics of Vicentius Damodus. It was an exceedingly rare edition, very likely unique, for it was altogether unknown to bibliographers, who knew only the *editio princeps* of 1536 (printed by B. Zanetti), a unique copy of which is in the Munich Library, and an edition of 1566 or 1567 (Jacobus Leoncinus, Venice), the title of which is given by Papadopoulos Vretos in his *Neo-Hellenic Philology*, but of which the only copy known is at present in the National Library at Athens, a copy that lacks the title-page and several leaves.

According to my catalogue, several names of scribes were to be found on the mss. of Simopetra that should be added to the list in Gardthausen's 'Palæography.' Naturally most of these scribes belong to the period sub-

sequent to the capture of Constantinople, and have only local importance, as they were most of them monks on Mount Athos. I give the names alphabetically:—Antonius Monachus (1634). Arsenius Sacerdos (1695). Benjamin Janochorita (1788). Comnenus (sixteenth century). Constantinus Sacerdos (1189). Cyrillus Monachus (1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1609). Cyrillus Sacerdos (1626). Daniel (sixteenth century; four times in the manuscript without date). Dionysius Diaconus (1705). Dorotheus Monachus (1724). Elias Peloponnesius (1535). Jacobus Hieromonachus, afterwards bishop (1635). Joel (1568, twice). Leontius Monachus (1692). Lucas Cyprius, Metropolitan of Hungary and Wallachia (1635). Malachias (1305), the same, no doubt, who wrote the copy of Alexander Tralianus in the Laurentian Library (74, 10). Martyrius Monachus (fifteenth century). Metrophanes (1620). Nicephorus (seventeenth century). Nilus (sixteenth century). Paulus (seventeenth century). Rabulas Monachus, from Tricala in Thessaly (1580, 1583). Raphael (1611). Sophia, daughter of Rhicos Contojohannes (1469). Sophronius (1604, 1628), if these two mss. are by one hand. Stephanus Sacerdos (1414). Symeon Calandris(?), Priest and Proteclicos of Rhodos (1281), already known as the scribe of the Theophylact in the Escorial (Ω, i. 16); his family name is new. Theodorus Sacerdos (xiv century). Theophilus (1540). Zacharias Monachus, from Losetzi near Janina (1643). Zacharias Monachus (xvii century).

From this short account it will be evident that the loss of the library of Simopetra, which contained, besides its codices, 750 books—many of them old editions—is to be deplored, in spite of the slight importance of its manuscripts.—LAMBROS, in *Athenæum*, Aug. 1.

DELPHOI.—FRENCH EXCAVATIONS.—It is expected that excavations will be commenced this season at Delphoi. M. Homolle, in the course of an excursion, found in a garden an archaic female torso of a type similar to Athena, and a sepulchral distych, the epitaph of one Achilles who calls himself a Trojan.

ENOPE.—PREHISTORIC TOMB.—Near the reputed site of the Homeric city of Enope, in Messenia, a prehistoric sepulture has been excavated by the Greek Government, in which were found, amongst other objects, two very archaic *figurini* in lead, one representing a man, the other a woman. The whole has been transported to Athens.—*Athenæum*, Aug. 15.

EPIDAUROS.—At Epidauros, the whole of the *cavea* of the Odeum, which is in the sacred enclosure of Asklepios, has been cleared, and the excavation of the *scena* is in progress. The pavement of the orchestra is found to be of mosaic.—*Athenæum*, Aug. 8.

The latest excavations have brought to light the ancient building at the southeast of the Temple of Asklepios and to the north of the Temple of Artemis, and herein were discovered the remains of the altar on which

the victims were sacrificed. Around it was a layer of black earth, in which were found ashes and bones of animals, with many fragments of small terracotta vases and bronzes. One terracotta fragment is important because it contains some archaic inscriptions belonging to the first years of the fifth century B. C., being *anathemata* to Asklepios and Apollo. To the northeast of the Temple of Asklepios were unearthed some *bathra* and *exhedrae*, and some votive inscriptions of Hellenic and Roman times. The whole *diazoma* of the temple was also cleared.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 2.

NAMES OF ARTISTS.—Facsimiles have been published by Kabbadias in the *Δελτίον* (1891) of the signatures of sculptors found by him at Epidaurous. They are: *Spoudias*, *Athenogenes*, *Labreas*, . . . *cles son of Kallikrates*, *Eunous*, *Poron*, *Dion*, *Hektorides*, *Nikon*, *Kallikrates*, *Nikomenes*, *Timokrates*, *Thysandros*, *Theophilos*.—*Revue Arch.*, 1892, I, 96.

ERETRIA.—**EXCAVATIONS BY DR. TSOUNTAS.**—The *Hestia* of Athens publishes a report on the excavations recently executed at Eretria, in Eubœia, under the superintendence of Dr. Tsountas. More than five hundred tombs of different ages, ranging from the sixth century B. C. to the Byzantine period, have been opened. In a tomb of the third century B. C. was found a bronze mirror with two handles, of which one bears in relief a woman seated on a swan, to which she is giving water to drink out of a *skypbos*; while on the other is a woman on horse-back. In the same tomb was found another mirror having only one handle, bearing in relief the bust of a woman. In other tombs were found many vases of the fifth and fourth centuries B. C., of which the principal is a fine *lekythos*, representing in colors two women, with the inscription *Λίχας καλός*. Other mirrors ornamented with fine representations in relief came to light in other parts of the necropolis. In the tomb of a girl discovered at a depth of 4½ metres, consisting of a *larnax* of poros stone, were found four large *lekythoi* richly adorned with figures referring to funeral rites, and a *keramos*, of which latter we have but few examples left. On it are twenty-one figures of correct design, representing the rape of Thetis and nuptial scenes, with figures of Aphrodite and her attendants. Every figure has its name inscribed. The back of the *keramos* is ornamented with the bust of a woman finely worked, and painted in enamel, with the hair gilded.—*Athenæum*, Dec. 5.

GYTHION.—**THEATRE.**—Excavations have begun in the ancient theatre of Gythion, the former port of Sparta, in the gulf of Lakonika.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 2.

MOUNT LYKONE AND MEDAIA.—M. JOHANNES KOPHINIOTIS writes from Argos regarding the excavations on Mount Lykone, near Argos, and in the ancient Argolic city of Medaia: "In the excavations made lately under the amphitheatre I have discovered a series of one-and-twenty

rows of seats at a considerable depth, and the foundations of the stage and orchestra have come to light far under the soil. The countless pieces of marble which have been unearthed and the discovery of a stylobate make me sanguine as to architectonic discoveries." The orchestra is partly hewn out of the rock, partly covered with slabs of stone and calcareous sand. Behind the orchestra have been discovered five walls, one behind the other at short intervals. The first three are of the Roman period, the last two belong to the stage buildings of the Greek period. Among other things found are an aqueduct, two columns of *tufa*, a Roman inscription, and some coins.—*Athenæum*, Oct. 10.

MEGALOPOLIS.—We understand that Mr. R. W. Schultz is going out to Megalopolis in the autumn, at the request of the Committee of the British School at Athens, in order to make accurate plans and drawings of the results of the recent excavations on the sites both of the Agora and the theatre, and to record all the items of architectural evidence which have been laid bare. With Mr. Schultz's plans and evidence it ought to be possible to come to some trustworthy conclusion regarding the points at issue.—*Athenæum*, Aug. 15.

MELOS.—In the same field where the Aphrodite was discovered, there has been found the statue of a pugilist, over life-size, from which only the lower part of the legs is missing.—*Rev. Arch.*, 1892, I, p. 114.

MYKENAI.—The tombs whose discovery or study were mentioned on p. 145 have been since then more fully illustrated in the *Ephemeris* by Dr. Tsountas. One of the tombs was dug in the rock near two others constructed and decorated in similar fashion. The door, of trapezoidal shape, is decorated along its edge with polychromatic rosettes framed in wave-patterns. The type of the rosettes appears to be Asiatic, but the wave-pattern is strictly Mycenæan, and is found, for example, on the Cretan urns published by Dr. Orsi (*Mon. Ant.*, I, pl. 1). The tomb contained but a few articles: gold leaves, fragments of glass paste and of ivory plaques on which octopoi were engraved; in a cavity at the N. W. corner were some bones, a bronze vase, and above it a human skull. The bones were not burned, and there were but few traces of ashes. An interesting fact was the finding among the fragments of vases of one which belongs to the geometric style called "Dipylon;" this kind of ceramics is rare at Mykenai, but was introduced there while the Mycenæan style proper is still flourishing. Dr. Tsountas rejects the hypothesis of a violation of the tomb, the passage that leads to it showing no disturbance. The roof of this tomb has a characteristic not found yet either at Mykenai or at Sparta: it is inclined on all four sides, just as in a Cretan urn published by Dr. Orsi (*cf. Gréau Cat.*, pl. 1). This was probably the type of the private houses at Mykenai, while the tombs with angular vault and dome preserved the

remembrance of an earlier type. On the other hand, the excavations at Tiryns have proved that in the royal palaces of this period the terraced roof is the dominant type: this system of construction was of Oriental origin and best suited to dry climates. In classic Greece, the habit of angular roofs is maintained only in the temples by a sort of religious survival. The type of the royal palaces of Tiryns and Mykenai, whose model appears to be Egyptian, became, by development, that of the Greek and Græco-Roman dwellings.

The exploration of the tomb of Klytaimnestra led to the discovery of parts of the decoration of the façade, especially the channelled base of a half-column and a part of the half-column itself. In the centre of the tomb, at a depth of 60 cent. from the ancient level, a well was found communicating with the exterior by means of a water-conduit, and made for the purpose of drainage. Dr. Tsountas believes that, after each burial, the *dromos* was filled in: consequently, the decoration of the façade was but for the object of satisfying for a moment the pride of the great Achæan families.—S. REINACH, in *Revue Arch.*, 1891, I, pp. 89–90.

RELIEFS ON SILVER VASE.—In the fourth royal tomb at Mykenai, Schliemann discovered the fragments of a silver vase decorated with reliefs. It has only recently been cleaned and published by Tsountas in the *Ephemeris* (1891, pl. II. 2). Its importance is such as to place it, side by side with the vases of Vaphio, among the greatest products of Mycenæan art. The subject is the defense of a besieged town. In a mountainous scenery, in which are olive-trees similar to those on the Vaphio vases, are a number of nude warriors in picturesque attitudes and groups. They are armed, some with bows and arrows, others with slings, and are fighting in defense of the city under the orders of two robed chiefs on the right. In the background behind them is the city on whose walls are women encouraging their defenders with lively gestures. The scene is exactly like that described by the author of the shield of Achilles. There are no Asiatic elements in the composition, but it seems to have been executed by an artist who had seen Egyptian works.—*Revue Arch.*, 1891, I, p. 90.

ANTIQUITIES OF LATE MYCENÆAN PERIOD.—To the northeast of the Lion-gate, was explored in 1890 a group of houses whose contents appear to belong to the close of the Mycenæan period, when Phœnician influences predominated. Apparently, the houses had no doors but were reached by ladders. Among the interesting objects found was a bronze statuette of a man with right arm raised, similar to one found by Schliemann at Tiryns. There were also four double axes, three swords of the type in Schliemann's *Mycenae* p. 238, two other swords slightly different. Similar swords have been found at Ialysos, Karpathos, Korkyra, Corinth, Amyklai, and in Southern Italy. There were also two fibulæ, different

from those hitherto found at Mykenai and like those of the Italian *terra-mare*.—*Revue Arch.*, 1891, I, pp. 91–2.

MYKENAI AND ATHENS.—Dr. Tsountas shows that in one of the houses mentioned above there were found four childrens' graves containing, among other objects, vases of Mycenæan style, one of which has elements of geometric decoration. To these he compares four childrens' tombs found on the acropolis of Athens, and a deposit of utensils similar to those of Mykenai. Some houses whose remains were found near the Pnyx, were reached, as at Mykenai, by steps, as in some ancient houses in Rome, also. Thus are multiplied the points of contact of the recent Mycenæan culture with that of Attika, and even of Italy.

CONCLUSIONS OF DR. TSOUNTAS ON MYCENÆAN CULTURE.—Dr. Tsountas' conclusions are unfavorable to the Asiatic origin of Mycenæan civilization. His main points are as follows: (1) the representations of divinities found at Mykenai may be explained according to Greek ideas; (2) at Mykenai and Tiryns, there are no remains of eatable fishes but there are of oysters, and the Greeks of Homer were not ichthyophagous while there is one common word in the Arian tongues to designate the oyster; (3) the Mycenæans are connected, on the one hand, with the Italiotes and other Aryans, and, on the other, with the Greeks of the historic period, whose civilization is a continuation of theirs; (4) the type of the Mycenæan house is adapted to a rainy climate and was imported from the north.—*Revue Arch.*, 1892, I, p. 92.

PAROS.—Dr. Lambakis, of Athens, has discovered in the island of Paros a Greek-Christian inscription giving the name of the founder of the church known by the name of Hekatompylianè.—*Athenæum*, Nov. 14.

PHLIUS.—The excavations here have been carried on by Mr. H. S. Washington of the American School at his own expense. No report on their results is yet at hand, but they are said to have excited considerable interest among Greek archæologists.

SAMOTHRACE.—During the autumn of 1891, M. Champoiseau, French minister, made excavations at Samothrace in the hope of finding there some more fragments of the famous statue of Nikê. His most important discovery was that of a fragment of inscription with the letters: . . Ξ ΡΟΔΙΟΞ which was found in the very chamber where the statue was unearthed. This would support Mr. Murray's opinion that the statue was the work of a Rhodian artist whose name was here given but is now impossible to restore, as only the final letter remains.

The ruins of three sanctuaries were explored. In one of them was found a perfectly preserved inscription mentioning the names and origin of a number of pilgrims who had come from the neighboring island of Imbros to be initiated in the mysteries (in great honor among the Greeks) celebrated each year at Samothrace toward the month of August. The inscrip-

tion proves the existence, for the Cabiric worship at Samothrace, of a double degree of initiation in the mysteries, such as has already been proved for those of Eleusis; and it ends in an invocation to the great gods of Samothrace, which were, of course, the Kabeiroi. The inscription begins: "In the reign of Sabinus have been initiated the Athenian citizens Sokrates, son of Archelaos (other names follow). *Epoptes*: Publius Herennius, son of Leonteus of Azenia, Klaros, son of Klaros of Ixonia, Julius Hermippus. To the great gods of Samothrace."

A small marble figure was found, evidently a domestic divinity intended for the protection of a house; it is either a Hermes or one of the Kabeiroi, for it strongly resembles the figure of the Cabiric god Ἀξιοχέρως, part of the famous three-faced group in the Vatican.—*Chron. des Arts*, 1892, No. 3.

SPARTA.—**TENTATIVE AMERICAN EXCAVATIONS.**—Permission having been obtained to excavate in Lakonika, Dr. Waldstein decided to begin digging trial-trenches at Sparta. Permission was given him to dig trial-trenches in any private property without compensation, in order that the best sites might be tested before selecting a definite place for the excavations. He was also allowed to excavate on all government lands. Between thirty and forty trial-trenches were therefore dug down to the native soil in various parts of the city. The result went to prove that ancient Sparta was ruined not only by Mistra on the hill but by the mediæval Lacedæmon. On the site supposed to mark the Agora many walls were examined which were built of ancient material but were mediæval, the stones not being in any case *in situ*. As no traces of ancient buildings were found here, the Agora should be sought elsewhere, probably between the theatre and the circular hall of Epimenides. A trench was dug through the theatre 52 met. long, 2½ wide, with an average depth of 3 metres. Dr. Waldstein is of the opinion that, notwithstanding the well-known passage in Thukydides, ancient Sparta possessed many magnificent buildings and other works of art of the good period.

The principal discovery was that of a structure of the sixth century B.C. mentioned by Pausanias, the circular building of Epimenides. It has a diameter of about 100 feet, being consequently more than twice the size of the *tholos* of Epidauros. On its summit was found the base of a statue which appears to be that of one of the two statues (Zeus and Hera) which decorated the building, according to Pausanias. This *tholos* is not only important architecturally but because it will henceforth be the starting-point in the study of the topography of Sparta.

The walls of the so-called Leonidaion or tomb of Leonidas were completely cleared; this was, up to the present, the only building seen above ground. Dr. Waldstein regards it not as a monument but as a small temple *in antis*.

An interesting grave was opened, containing a metrical inscription erected by his wife to Botrichon a Hegemon of Sparta.

THESPIAI.—**EXCAVATIONS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL.**—The French School is still excavating at Thespiæ, in Boiotia, and to the more than 200 inscriptions discovered lately must now be added 150 fresh ones taken out of the walls of Eremokastron, which are found to have been built mostly of ancient material. They will now be entirely demolished in order to the rescue of all the antiquities they contain. Several of the texts already discovered are in archaic characters. Amongst the various objects of sculpture that have thus come to light are an archaic head of Apollo, some figures of animals, several statues of women and bas-reliefs.—*Athenæum*, Aug. 8.

ZANTE=ZAKYNTHOS.—On the promontory Hieraka of Zante, has been found a hoard of ancient terracottas, consisting of vases, lamps, reliefs, and figurines. These last represent heads of men and women, figures of animals, centaurs, etc. Amongst the vases a lekkythos is deserving of mention, as it represents satyrs pursued by a wild boar.—*Athenæum*, Nov. 14.

KRETE, THE SPORADES AND THE KYKLADES.

CHRISTIAN INSCRIPTIONS AND ANTIQUITIES.—Dr. HALBHERR publishes, in the *Athenæum* for Oct. 3, a letter on Greek Christian inscriptions in the Sporades, the Kyklades, and in Krete.

THERA (=SANTORIN).—A sarcophagus-front decorated with a cross and two rosettes, embedded in the wall of the church of Haghios Stephanos near the necropolis of Oia, has also a short inscription. It had been seen by Professor Ross in 1835, who was undecided whether to date it from the fourth or fifth or from the third or even second century. Halbherr selects the later date on account of form and corrupt orthography. The pagan names borne by the two persons mentioned prevent him from putting them at a more recent date. The text (consisting of one line) is as follows: +Ἀγίε καὶ φοβερὲ Μιχαὴλ ἀρχάγγελε (sic) βοήθι (sic) τῷ δούλῳ σ[ον Χ]-αρίμῳ καὶ Μνημοσύνῃ κέ (sic) τοῖς (for τοῖς) Παι. . . “Holy and dread Michael archangel, succour thy servant Charimos, and Mnemosyne [his wife], and the children P. . .”

MELOS.—In the south of the island of Melos=Milo not far from the slope of Mount Haghios Elias, in an out-of-the-way place, very little visited by travellers or archæologists, called ὁ κῆπος, there is a small church of the Panaghia, now half ruined and almost buried in earth and shrubs, which might well be cleared away, as the building deserves the attention of all lovers of Byzantine art. The church is crowned by a cupola adorned with Byzantine paintings of saints, within the centre a large head of the Pantocrator. In the upper portion of the apse are two seated figures, one of a

man, the other of a woman, who may represent the great emperor and empress reigning at the time when the church was built, or more probably the most popular saints of the Eastern Church, Constantine and Helen. The inscription is carved in good letters on the front rim of the *ἀγία τράπεζα*, a thick stone of white marble, belonging, it would seem, to the base of some ancient statue, a little cut and rounded off on this side. It is an invocation to St. Theodore, perhaps the original patron saint of the church, + Ἁγίε Θεόδωρε φρόντιζε ἡμῶν + "St. Theodore, have care of us." Its date is but slightly later than the preceding.

AMORGOS.—In this island, amongst others, the following inscription is found, in front of the church of Haghia Sophia, in the village of Langada. It is inscribed partly on the upper rim, partly on the shaft, of a small column which belonged to the harbor of the ancient city of Ægiale, where may still be found the ruins of several old churches. The inscription refers to a vow of an *actuarius*, called Kyriakos to St. Michael, and to some other saint, whose name is preserved only in a fragment which may stand for Andrea: Εἰς τὸν ἅγιον Μιχαῆλα καὶ Ἀνδ[ρέαν] ὑπὲρ εὐχῆς Κυριακοῦ ἀκτοναρίου.

KRETE.—Of a Cretan inscription of several lines referring to the construction of part of a sacred edifice in Gortyna, near the Temple of the Pythian Apollo (made known in an imperfect copy by Falkener in the *Museum of Classical Antiquities*, vol. ii, p. 279), I may have something to say on another occasion. I will, however, here communicate several small fragmentary inscriptions copied by me here and there on the island. The most interesting is one from the city of **CHERSONESOS**, one of the most ancient episcopal sees of Krete, already mentioned at the time of Nikephoros Phokas, afterwards appropriated by the Latins, and still furnishing a title to the Greek bishopric of Pedhiada. It consists of an imprecation against those who polluted by filth a certain locality, which we may suppose was in front of, or in close proximity to, some church or other sacred precinct, and is to be found sculptured round the base of a column of white marble, 0.25 mètre in diameter, now preserved in a house of the village of Kutulupkari, not far from the site of the ancient city: + Ὁ ποιῶν ἐνταῦθα ῥυπαρίαν ἔχέτω τὸ κρ(ίμα) + : "He who commits a nuisance in this place is guilty of sin," or else "is deserving of punishment." This inscription is similar in tenor and in form to the pagan ones which may be seen in certain places on the walls of Pompeii.

Two sepulchral inscriptions belonging to the city of **GORTYNA** are given; but their fragmentary condition allows us only to say that they contain the stereotyped formula common to this kind of epigraphy.

At Gortyna there is also a small white marble *stèle* having on one side the following invocation to St. Nicholas: Ἁγίε Νικόλαε βοήθησον τῷ χωρίῳ τούτῳ καὶ πάντα, and on the other the beginning of the *trisagion*: Ἁγιος ὁ

Θε[ός. . . . Although the form of the letters is sufficiently good, the word *χωρίον* describes the period when villages began to be planted on the site of Gortyna. Here the allusion is probably to that of Haghioli Deki (the Holy Ten), or to another a little more to the west, Metropolis, where a church still exists dedicated to St. Nicholas; but the peasant who discovered the marble intimated that it came from near the Temple of the Pythian Apollo, where there was also a very ancient church, now almost wholly destroyed.

Another fragmentary inscription, probably also sepulchral, is walled in a house of Haghioli Deki. We here see a proper name *Saturos* in the first line, and at the bottom a mutilated phrase with the words *ἐν πόντοις*, allusive, if I do not err, to the Christian notion of earthly sufferings which procure eternal rest. On the exterior of the apse of the ancient church of St. Titus, now called of the Panaghia (Κερά), near the river Lethaios, and the site of the great inscription of the laws of Gortyna, there was also a Christian inscription observed by Spratt, but it has now perished amidst modern repairs. It is probably the same that was copied many years ago by the Greek Chourmouzes Byzantios, and by him published in a pamphlet, rare and very little known, printed at Athens in 1842 under the title of *Κρητικά*. I reproduce it, therefore, here in order to supplement and illustrate what Admiral Spratt says in his description of that important Christian edifice, which was built for the most part of ancient materials, near the *agora*, or forum, of the city of Gortyna. The inscription, divided into three lines, of which two are vertical and one horizontal: †—† is a prayer to God of two persons, who beg protection for themselves and for their relations: + Κύριε βοήθη (sic) τοῖς δούλοις Σου Λεοντίῳ καὶ Ἀνδρέᾳ καὶ πᾶσι τοῖς μετ' αὐτῶν + “O Lord, help Thy servants Leontios and Andrea and all those who are with them.” But another small inscription, which has escaped the attention of all, I discovered in the interior of a small recess or chapel, to the right of the body of the church, about the middle, where there exists also a piece of broken slab of Roman times, itself also hitherto unknown, with the letters [im]P(erator) CAES(ar. . . .) | P(ater) P(atriciæ). . . . It is cut along the upper border of a worked block of local stone, and gives us the name of an unknown individual called Titus Carpius, perhaps a priest or other sacred minister of Gortyna, baptized by the name of the first bishop left in Kreta by St. Paul.

At the eastern extremity of the island, the city of ΙΤΑΝΟΣ, of which the site has recently been discovered at Eremopolis of Sitia, must have possessed a Christian church. The remains of one are to be found almost in the centre of the ruins, and from this place we have the monogram of Christ carved on a bluish stone, with ornamentation in relief. A frag-

ment of a square slab of marble, with a border or cornice bearing the single word [δ]νόματα, and a small cross to the right, was found in the same place, and is preserved in a small grange belonging to the Greek monks of Toplu-Monastiri. I do not give it here, as it is, I suppose, the head of a catalogue of names which may come to light at some future date.

The whole of this part of Krete, from the Capo Salmone of the ancients, now Capo Sidero, to the isthmus of Hierapytna, although carefully examined by Spratt, still remains very little explored, and, owing to its retired position, is generally neglected by travellers. But its richness in remains of ancient cities, and in memorials of every period of Cretan history, and even of prehistoric times, is, in my opinion, such that I would warmly recommend it to the study of archæologists as well as to the historians of mediæval, Venetian, and modern times. Many Christian monuments, amongst which are several churches enriched with paintings and mural inscriptions, still await inspection. Of the Hellenic remains, and of some Cyclopean constructions as far as regards the prehistoric age, as also of some monuments of the Venetian dominion in recent times, I hope myself to give hereafter an account.—FREDERICK HALBHERR.

ELEUTHERNA.—ARCHAIC STATUE.—The archaic statue, the discovery of which at Eleutherna, in Krete, was announced last year, has now been more thoroughly examined by Dr. E. Löwy, who considers it the first example of an early style indigenous to that island, which was carried by the pupils of Daidalos into Greece. The upper part alone remains, and the existence of color can be only surmised by the lines dividing the body into bands and by some traces of rosettes. The hair falls in eight curls down the back, over a closely fitting chiton fastened by a girdle round the waist. The figure, at first thought to be an *ephebos*, is now considered by Dr. Löwy to be that of a woman, the slightly swelling breast finding its analogy in the statue dedicated by Nikander at Delos. A strong likeness is seen between the Cretan statue and one recently discovered by the French at Tegea. It is known that Endoios and Cheirosophos (both of Krete) made statues for the temples of Tegea, the former of Athena Alea (afterwards carried by Augustus to Rome), and the latter one of Apollo and another of himself.—*Athenæum*, Aug. 15.

KNOSSOS.—EXCAVATIONS BY THE FRENCH SCHOOL.—The excavations of the French School at Knossos have been entrusted to M. Joubin, who for several months has been engaged travelling in Krete, visiting all the ancient cities except those of the western provinces.—*Athenæum*, Aug. 1.

M. Joubin has begun by studying the archaic monuments belonging to the Syllogos at Candia, which will be published by him with phototype illustrations.—*Athenæum*, Nov. 14.

ITALY.

PREHISTORIC AND CLASSIC ANTIQUITIES.

ITALIC STUDIES.—Dr. PAULI has published vol. III of his *Altitalische Forschungen*, under the title *Die Veneter und ihre Schriftdenkmäler*. At the beginning of this century, inscriptions in any of the old Italic alphabets were all indiscriminately classed as Etruscan. When, at last, the Euganean, Oscan, Messapian, and Faliscan records had been classified and deciphered, some 5000 inscriptions remained, which were arranged in two divisions. Those from Etruria proper were called Etruscan, and those from the valley of the Po were designated as "North-Etruscan." The first class has been attacked with considerable success by Dr. Pauli, Dr. Deecke, and other scholars, and, with the exception of about a score of the longer records, have been successfully interpreted. The so-called North-Etruscan inscriptions—about 350 in number—chiefly obtained from the cemeteries at Este, Padua, and Vicenza, with a few from Cadore and Carinthia, refused to yield to the analytic methods which had proved successful with the inscriptions from Etruria proper. These northern records Dr. Pauli has attacked in the new volume of his *Altitalische Forschungen*; and he has succeeded in proving that, with a few exceptions, they are not Etruscan, but belong to the Aryan family of speech. Some are Celtic, and must be assigned to the Cisalpine Gauls; but the greater number, he contends, are written in an hitherto unknown language, which he calls Venetic, and which he considers to be the prototype of Modern Albanian, representing the old Illyrian, one of the missing links in the chain of proto-Aryan speech. Its nearest congener he considers to be the Messapian, spoken in the heel of Italy, which was exterminated by the Hellenic speech of Magna Græcia. According to this theory, the Messapians and the Veneti were Illyrian tribes which crossed the Adriatic, and established themselves on the opposite Italian coast, bringing with them an alphabet not derived from the old Italic, which was a Greek alphabet of the Chalcidic type, probably introduced by the Greek colonists of Cumæ, but based on the alphabet of Western Greece, as is shown by its agreement with the older alphabet used in Greek inscriptions from Elis, Locris, and Corcyra. The so-called North-Etruscan alphabet does not, therefore, as has been hitherto supposed, belong to the Italic class, but must be affiliated rather to the Corinthian, or Western type, from which the alphabet of Corcyra was derived. Dr. Pauli gives facsimiles of nearly 300 of these Venetic inscriptions, which he ascribes to the period between the end of the fifth and the second centuries, B. C., that is, after the Etruscan power on the Po had fallen before the inroad of the Gauls. Dr. Pauli's

book is one of immense labor and research, and his investigations exhibit his well-known ingenuity, skill and caution.—*Academy*, Jan. 2.

LONG ETRUSCAN INSCRIPTION ON PAPYRUS.—Professor Krall has communicated to the Academy of Vienna the results of his examination of the inscribed band on the mummy of a woman in the museum at Agram, which was brought from Egypt by Michael Baric in 1849. H. Brugsch, in the winter of 1868–9, had already found on the mummy the end of a band (which afterwards proved to be 14 metres long) almost entirely covered with characters to him completely unintelligible. The director of the museum having apprised Prof. Krall of the event, the band was brought to Vienna, and at length, after eleven months' study, discovered by him to be the longest Etruscan inscription known to us, the longest hitherto supposed extant being the Perugian cippus, containing 125 words. The Etruscan mummy-band contains 1,200 words, divided into some 200 lines, distributed in at least 12 columns, after the fashion of writing on papyri. The material is undoubtedly of ancient Egyptian manufacture, and the ink shows the same color as that of the ordinary writing on mummies. According to the Etruscan scholars Bücheler, Deecke, and Pauli there can be no doubt whatever about the authenticity of the text, so if this real relic of antiquity comes to be read, our knowledge of Etruscan will be assured. So far Prof. Krall has presented to the Academy an unpublished tentative reading, restoring the text and adding a list of all the words occurring in it, with additions and explanations by W. Deecke. Messrs. Eder have succeeded in making photographs of the text.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 23.

NEW REGULATIONS REGARDING MONUMENTS AND OTHER WORKS OF ART.—The present Minister of Public Instruction in Italy, Signor Villari, has recently issued a series of documents deserving the attention of those interested in the preservation of public monuments. They display an evident desire to deal seriously with the question, and are calculated to impress on the municipal authorities throughout Italy the necessity of fulfilling their duties in this particular. The first, dated June 26, is addressed to the Prefects of the kingdom, directing them to call the attention of the municipalities to certain articles of the communal and provincial laws, and requiring them to make a list of the public monuments, noting their artistic and historical interest; forbidding the destruction or defacement of such monuments, and not permitting the owner to repair or touch them without previously giving notice to the proper official. If, in repairing or demolishing a building not on the list, any remains of the past are discovered, the proprietor must suspend operations and give notice of the discovery to the municipality. A second circular, dated August 7, is conceived in the same spirit. A third appeared on September 7, especially relating to the inscriptions on monuments of the past.—*Athenæum*, Nov. 21.

ALBISOLA (LIGURIA).—Remains have come to light here of the Roman city of *Alba Docilia*. Tombs were found in the shape of triangular prisms. Of the coins found one was of Augustus and Agrippa, and another of Drusus.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1891, pp. 219–21.

ARCEVIA (UMBRIA).—**PREHISTORIC VILLAGE AND ITS IMPORTANCE FOR PALETHNOLOGY.**—Four kilometres from Arcevia in the province of Ancona, near a bridge over a brook on the road to Piticchio, investigations made by Professor Brizio have led to the discovery of a prehistoric hut or *fondo di capanna*. It is of conoid shape and excavated in the clay which forms its substratum; its greatest depth is 4.20 met. : its greatest diameter 4.50 met. A fact not observed in any other known examples, is that it consists of what might be called two superposed stories, separated by a stratum of clay of about 70 centimetres. The lower part is of a peculiar shape, and the whole resembles in outline a chalice with its foot. The two stories are easily explained on the hypothesis that the inhabitants, finding the original floor of their hut overrun with bones and crocks, spread over it a new layer of clay. There were found arrows, javelins, and a quantity of flint-chips, bones of animals, discoidal *fusaiuole*, a stone hammer, and numerous fragments of vases. The arrows and javelins were of very careful workmanship, but evidently cast aside as refuse because of defects. This not only is evidence against those palethnologists who denied to the inhabitants of the *capanne* the use of bows and arrows, but shows that they made their arrows in the huts themselves. In the centre was the fireplace, and near it the bones of animals, and even those of a dog, which some have denied to these people. The fragments of vases were in some cases rude, in others fine.

The lower stratum was then examined and yielded similar objects with additional varieties. The importance of the excavation of this hut consists in that many of the objects found in it (such as pieces of deer-horn, *pestunculi*, discoidal *fusaiuole*, bones of domestic animals), as well as the vases, are the exact counterparts of those found in the *terremare*.

From continued investigations, it was found that there existed near the bridge called *ponte delle conelle* a village of *fondi di capanne* along a radius of over two hundred metres. Of all such villages discovered in Italy this is without doubt the most important, because, even judging from the little that has thus far been found, it is destined to modify many opinions that have prevailed among some palethnologists with regard to the culture, customs, and industries of the hut-dwellers and their relations to the inhabitants of the *terremare*. In fact, basing themselves upon the remains of the huts found in the province of Reggio, Professors Chierici and Strobel had asserted in 1877 that the inhabitants of these stations were not acquainted with the dog, were not agriculturalists, but only hunters and shepherds, and executed pottery entirely different from that

of the inhabitants of the *terremare*. Several of these assertions were already contradicted by previous discoveries at Bologna (*villa Bosi*), in the valley of *Vibrata*, at *Prevosta*, *etc.*, but not so conclusively as by the present discovery. It can now be confidently asserted that there was so great an affinity between the two that they should be considered as representing either the same people in two successive periods or two branches of the same people.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1891, pp. 241–47.

BENEVENTUM.—A ROMAN BRIDGE.—In studying the remains of the classic period in the bridge called *Leproso* or *Lebbroso* over the *Sabato* near Beneventum, Sig. Meomartini found a block of the ancient parapet of the bridge which joined to another gave the following part of a monumental inscription showing that the bridge was restored between 367 and 375 A. D. under Valentinian, Valens, and Gratian.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1891, p. 276.

GREAT ST. BERNARD.—PLAN DE JUPITER.—On September 11, at the excavations on the site of the Temple of Jupiter on the St. Bernard, the workmen unearthed a statue of Jupiter, forty centimetres high, of admirable workmanship, and in good preservation. A short time ago they found a bronze lion ten cent. high, and a number of medals. All these finds are the property of the monastery of St. Bernard.

The excavations undertaken here during September by Prof. Von Duhn, of the University of Heidelberg—with the assistance of Signori Castelfranco and Ferrero, who acted as commissaries of the Italian Government, were brought to a close in October, and the results, which are noteworthy, will shortly be made public.—*Athenæum*, Sept. 26; Oct. 24.

CANOSA.—MIRROR-CASE.—At Canosa has been found a bronze which, on account of its evident use as a mirror-case, is of unusual interest. That it is not a mirror is shown by the absence of a handle and by a hole which was evidently for the purpose of attaching it to the other half of the case. The interior design is made with a sure and free hand, if somewhat coarse, and has the characteristics of Italo-Greek art of about 300 B. C. Though badly damaged, the scene can be made out to contain three figures. The best preserved is that of a fully-draped woman gracefully bent forward, with her arms clasped about the waist of a very young girl, entirely undraped, who throws her arms about her neck and stands on tiptoe to kiss her. The third figure, of which only the lower part remains, is that of a man, who stands aloof. It is conjectured to be the meeting of a mother with her lost child restored to her by some hero, and, specifically, the return of Helen to her mother Leda from Aphidna. She had been carried away by Peirithoos and Theseus, while still a child, and was delivered and restored to her mother by her brothers the Dioskouroi. It is well known that Helen was often represented entirely or nearly nude, so as to lead to her being confounded at times with Aphrodite. Pollux may have been

represented here alone, as her full brother; though there is room on the ruined side of the cover for a fourth figure. There are other monuments, both mirrors and vases, that confirm this interpretation of Sig. Jatta.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1891, pp. 207–11.

CASTIGLIONE DEL LAGO.—DISCOVERY OF AN ETRUSCAN NECROPOLIS.—A hill called *Bruscalupo*, nine kil. from the lake of Chiusi and five kil. from that of Trasimene, was originally the site of an Etruscan town which flourished at a late date and was early deserted, the remains dating from the third and second century B. C. This is another proof that the period of the social war followed by the Marian civil war was fatal to this region. Nothing as late as the Roman period has yet been found here. The necropolis had yielded, among the earlier tombs, examples of late vases with carelessly painted white figures such as were in vogue only at the close of the third century B. C. Sixteen tombs were excavated, all of the same date and fronting to the south, but of three varieties. The first and most used of these kinds is interesting as a transitional form from the Etruscan to the Roman tomb. It is in the form of a simple alley open and incased in the tufa against the *poggio*, in whose walls, especially to the right, are excavated niches or *loculi*; it ended in a wall cut *a picco*. The second kind consisted of the same alley leading to a wall in which was the entrance to the tomb: of this there were three specimens. The third variety was the mere tomb with one or two chambers around which the funeral benches were arranged. The first of these varieties merits careful study. The alleys, placed side by side, go deeper and wider as they advance, in the shape of an open ditch: the width increases from a half metre to over a metre, and the depth increases to such a degree that the deepest, at the end wall, measures over five metres. The niches excavated in the rock-walls are placed in a row not one above the other but at a height varying from 30 cent. to over two metres from the floor. In them were placed the urn of *coccio* or sometimes of marble, usually decorated with reliefs, and the cinerary *olla*: mixed with the ashes are some personal objects and outside are some small vases almost always common and unvarnished. The opening was usually closed with a tile giving the name of the deceased; but not always, especially if the name was on the urn or the *olla*.

These family burial-places were not excavated all at one time, but gradually, as a death happened in the family. The alley was begun on the first death, a first nich was cut, a funeral rite performed, and then the whole covered in with earth, leaving some sign to mark the spot. On the next death, the alley was continued without touching the previous section, and so forth. Cremation was practised in connection with these *loculi*, which were the prototypes of the Roman *columbaria*; but, in cases where inhumation was desired, a chamber or cell was excavated at the end of the alley

for that rite. Perhaps also the cell was for the master and his family and the alley for the dependents and slaves.

The entire region between the lakes of Chiusi and Trasimene is honey-combed with tombs that appear to show the general use of this system, and nowhere are there any Roman remains. The desolation of the land can be accounted for by the facts of the campaign of Sulla against Carbo who remained in Italy to sustain the cause of Marius. Carbo's last stand was made between these two lakes, and a bloody battle was fought; and, with our knowledge of Sulla's cruel vengeance, it is most probable that these towns which held for Marius were then totally destroyed, and were never re-inhabited.

[N. B. For the subjects of the reliefs on the funerary urns and for inscriptions, readers are referred to the *Scavi*.]—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1891, 223-31.

ANOTHER ETRUSCAN NECROPOLIS.—Near *Villa Strada* in the neighborhood of the lake of Chiusi there have been opened some tombs that belong to different periods and contain urns, some of which bear inscriptions. The necropolis appears to cover quite a period, as the objects date from the fifth to the second century B. C.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1891, p. 284.

CUMAE.—TOMBS.—Two tombs were lately opened. The first belonged to a child; the second contained, besides, painted decorations. The painting represented, on one side, a seated woman holding a mirror, and, on the other, a figure that was not identified, while above was a siren.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1891, p. 235.

ESTE.—PRE-ROMAN TOMBS.—In the construction of a new wing of the *Pia Casa di Ricovero*, more tombs were opened which belong to the Euganean-Roman necropolis of S. Stefano. They belonged to the third period of Euganean civilization. The objects found in them were unusually numerous and consisted of terracotta vases worked with a turning lathe, bronze vases, and decorative objects. Most of the vases have a geometric decoration in colors, and belong largely to native manufacture. Three of the tombs were *a cassetta*, but the fourth was of the rarer *well*-form and its contents were somewhat earlier in character and presented peculiarities and rarities of form.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1891, pp. 175-91.

KAULONIA (CALABRIA).—Dr. ORSI has now published a report on the discoveries made in constructing the new light-house of Capo Stilo in Calabria. Besides remains of an Hellenic wall of large blocks of Syracusan limestone, many archaic objects of terracotta came to light, amongst which is the torso of the figurine of a woman with on her head the *kalathos*. This is probably an Aphrodite, like those of Lokroi. A small *herma*, also with a *kalathos*, was likewise found, and several small *arae*, either for lighting the sacred fire or for bearing the *anathemata*, having their faces decorated with archaic figures in relief of animals in combat—remains of a small

temple dedicated to some sailors' god, as Poseidon, Taras, or Apollo of Delphoi. So we must judge from the fragments of painted terracottas, evidently used for architectural purposes, which were found on a promontory of the coast corresponding to the Cocynthus of the ancients. One piece bore the figure of Taras riding on a dolphin. This site appears within the boundaries of the ancient city of Kaulonia; and other ruins, viz., of a Græco-Roman villa, and of a cemetery used by the inhabitants in barbaric times, were found on the same spot. The tombs were without grave-goods.—*Athenæum*, Oct. 3.

NUMANA (PICENO).—PRE-ROMAN NECROPOLIS.—This necropolis is situated in the province of Ancona. It was already known by the extraordinary quantity of antique objects found there and purchased at Sirolo, near by, some thirty years ago by Count Pompeo Aria, who now has them in Bologna. They included bronze helmets, greaves, kraters and other painted vases, armlets, fibulæ decorated with enormous pieces of amber, iron swords, vases of local manufacture, *etc.*

The object of the recent excavations was to obtain information regarding the pre-Roman civilization of the province of Ancona. They were conducted for the government by Prof. Chiavarini, under the direction of E. Brizio, the archæologist. As the report regarding them was made in three successive sections in the *Not. d. Scavi*, this arrangement will be here maintained.

FIRST REPORT, up to May 20, 1890.—The tombs are all for inhumation, and consist of large trenches dug in the earth to a depth of from 2 to 2.20 metres: the bodies were always laid from E. S. E. to W. N. W. in rows placed so close together that the feet of one body at times rested on the head of the next. All rested on a stratum of marine *breccia* 2 met. long by 30 cent. wide and 6 cent. thick. Usually there was no outward sign of the site of these burials; only two large blocks of stone were found that appeared to have been sepulchral stelæ, one 80 cent., the other 50 cent. high. The graves were at times intact, at times rifled. In the latter only a few fragments of bones and broken vases were found, and in some cases a few whole objects regarded as of no value. In those that were not disturbed the skeletons were surrounded at their feet by groups of vases arranged in regular order; the graves of warriors contained arms to the right and even to the left; at the feet and head were bronze fibulæ. In only one grave was the group of vases at the feet of the body covered with a slab of tufa. The following are the main categories of objects found.

1. *Fictile Vases.*—Two kinds should be distinguished; those of local manufacture and those imported. The former are usually of crude *impasto*, heavy, with irregular curves, are made of reddish, dark, or greyish earth, and repeat the shapes of the *olla*, the *oinochoe*, the *skyphos*, and flat dishes with small feet. Some, however, are more refined, of yellowish terra

and with one or two painted bands, red or black: some of the best executed, especially the *oinochoai*, appear to be imitations of both terracotta and bronze Greek vases. All the imported vases are Greek, and are both painted and varnished. They belong to the last period of vase-painting: the large vases, such as amphoræ, kraters *a colonnette*, and kraters *a campana*, *stamnoi*, are lacking, whereas there are plenty of *pateræ*, *skiphoi*, and *oinochoai*. The figures, whether red on black ground, or black on red ground, all show careless design and rapid execution. There are no mythologic representations, but mainly of two young athletes conversing or winged Nikes. The Greek varnished vases are more numerous and of more elegant and varied shapes; especially abundant are the *pateræ*, *kylikes*, *oinochoai* with a mouth of *edera* leaf shape or oval, or decorated with masks or rosettes. The elegance of the shapes is increased by the perfection of the varnish and certain delicate ornaments. This class of vases was held in high esteem, as is shown by the care taken to mend them. While each tomb contained between ten and twenty vases of local manufacture, it had only one or two painted or varnished vases.

2. *Bronze Vases*.—These are fewer in number and shapes, and are for domestic use. Excepting a *situla*, all are similar to those found in the Etruscan tombs of the Certosa at Bologna.

3. *Arms*.—The arms—axe-heads, lances, swords, javelins, poniards—all of iron, have for the great part suffered from oxidation. The axe-heads (*accette*) are reproduced in form by the modern *mannaiæ*. The swords were placed broken in the tombs, on account of some funeral rite. The lances constitute the great part of the arms; each is provided with its *sauroter*. One shield was found.

4. *Decorative objects* are remarkably scarce and of rather poor quality. There are necklaces, two silver rings, and *fibulæ* of four distinct types, all belonging to the Certosa class.

The period of the tombs, considering the fact that they do not contain any painted vases of the fine style but only those of the decadence, may be dated between 350 and 300 B. C.

SECOND REPORT, up to Jan. 13, 1891. The results of this second excavation were even more important for both the number and the importance of the objects. The thirty-two tombs found differ from the preceding mainly in the greater richness of their contents. There is still a great preponderance of vases of local manufacture, but the imported vases are more numerous and important. Besides the two classes of the latter already enumerated (the painted and the varnished) there is a third class, of *skyphoi* and *oinochoai* painted with spirals, gariands, or large wreathed female heads. Some tombs contained as many as five imported vases, some of large size. In this part of the necropolis the finest vases are the kraters,

which are of good style and well preserved: two of them only are painted with entire figures—in white—the others have garlands, spirals, or female heads. In general, these kraters resemble those found in the tombs of the last period of the Faliscan necropolis now in the museum of the Villa Giulia, Rome. Their manufactory was either contemporary with or immediately succeeding that of the painted *kylikes*. Some of the *skyphoi* found are like those of the Gallic Benacci tombs at Bologna. The painted Greek vases are as carelessly executed as in the former series. Nearly all of them, as well as the varnished vases, had been anciently mended, showing the high esteem in which they were held.

Fourteen *bronze vases* were found, similar to those of Bologna. Many arms were found, and it is remarkable that more than half the tombs in this group were of warriors. Among them were seventeen lances, comparable to those found in the Gallic tomb of the province of Bologna. Other arms were scarce. Most remarkable for beauty and preservation, and unique in type, are two large curved swords, similar to Turkish cimeters. Only thirty *fibulæ* came to light.

THIRD REPORT. *Earlier Tombs*.—It became the excavators' object to open up a part of the necropolis that should contain earlier tombs. Taking advantage of the fact ascertained (*e. g.*, at Corneto-Tarquinius and Bologna) that the older tombs are nearer the city, a site was selected on the Petro-millé property only about a hundred metres from the ancient walls. Three very archaic tombs had already been discovered there. In one of them the skeleton was placed with bent knees as in the earliest prehistoric tombs: the *fibulæ*, the rings of bone and amber and paste were all similar to those in the earliest Benacci tombs at Bologna. In the stratum above these tombs a very archaic Latin inscription was found scratched on the bottom of a vase. It turned out, however, on beginning regular excavations, that the early tombs had been devastated during the Roman period.

About two kilometres from the city on the Nembrini property, traces were found of the existence of an archaic necropolis some of whose tombs were barbarously destroyed by the peasants. *Fibulæ* were found in these tombs. Some other tombs were found on the Mazzoleni property, belonging to the same late period as those of the main excavation.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1891, pp. 149-55; 193-6.

OSIMO.—PRE-ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.—In some tombs that have been opened near Osimo, were found objects that strongly resembled those found in the tombs of the Marchetti property at *Numana* (*q. v.*). There were seven tombs for inhumation which contained iron arms, bronze *fibulæ*, and terracotta vases both imported and of local manufacture. One of the vases is a Greek cup with red figures of fine style and accurate execution of the beginning of the fourth century B. C., representing an old man de-

taining a youth. Two swords are like Turkish scimeters, such as were found at Numana, Tolentino, Falerii, and Perugia.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1891, p. 282.

POMPEII.—DISCOVERIES, ESPECIALLY OF PAINTINGS.—In the *Not. d. Scavi* for August 1891, Prof. Sogliano gives a detailed report, especially of the buildings that have been excavated in *Insula 7, Reg. ix.* These buildings are numbered v, vi, vii on the main street, and 11, 12, 13 at the entrances on the back alley.

No. V gives access to a modest group of rooms annexed to a building which opens by 12 and 13 on the back street. It is also described by Prof. Mau in *Bull. Ist. arch. germ.*, vol. v, pp. 236 ff. Cubiculum m. near entrance 12 has a pavement of *opus Signinum* and walls with a white ground on which, in each central compartment, there is a painting without frame. On the west wall is a musical contest. A bearded man of noble mien is seated in a high-backed chair; on his head is a gold crown, and he wears a violet chiton over which falls a green mantle; in his lap rests a heptacord which he is touching with his left, while in his right he holds a plectrum. He appears to be listening to his rival, a young woman, who stands before him, crowned with leaves, draped in a long yellow chiton; she is playing on a seven-corded *chelys*. This is a copy of Helbig *Wandg.*, No. 1378, 1378^b. In the central compartments of the other walls are the usual sanctuaries with their sacred tree; in one of them is the idol and two worshippers with an inscription giving *poplus* as the name of the tree. In the *sacrarium* of No. 13 near whose niche is painted a group of five figures, much damaged, among whom is the genius of the family. On the left is the genius again, and from the inscription EX SC it is supposed that in this case the genius represented is not the usual *Genius familiaris* but the *Genius Augusti*. A number of inscriptions were scratched or painted in red on the walls.

Prof. Mau suggests that this house was an inn, but Prof. Sogliano considers it more likely to have been a *hospitium*, while the smaller house next to it may have been an inn, which is entered by door 11. Its painted *lararium* in the *viridarium* is in very bad condition. Bacchus is represented with the panther, a bull, a goat, etc. In the compartment on the right are two Bacchic scenes; above, a male and a female bacchant, and below, a crowned Silenus. Two similar scenes are on the left.

Entrance vii on the main street leads into the modest house of *P. Aemilius Celer*, the well-known writer of programs. Though small it is quite well decorated. In the *lararium*, the veiled Genius stands between the two *lares* with the usual attendants and accessories.

In a room of a small house south of that of the *Centenario* has been found a fresco of Theseus abandoning Ariadne.

Paintings and inscriptions elsewhere.—On the wall of a vestibule in Reg. IX E. of Ins. 7, is a *programma* painted in red: T CLAVDIVM VERVM | II VIR · OBELLI · CVM · PATRE · FAVE · SCIS · VERO · FAVERE. It is the first time that the name *Obellius* appears on wall inscriptions.

In Reg. v, Ins. 2, house 10, is a painting in the *tablinum* representing Hippolytus and Phaedra. Phaedra is seated, in front of her is her nurse approaching Hippolytus with the diptychs, who is making a gesture of refusal, while near him is a man with a horse. The *graffito* NON [E]GO SOC|A is evidently a reminiscence of the Ovidian epistle of Phaedra: *non ego nequitia socialia foedera rumpam*. In the second room is a painting of Daedalus and Pasiphae. In an eastern chamber are four subjects. The first is Daedalus and Icarus. Helios is above in his flaming chariot, while Icarus is falling: below is Daedalus, a boat in the sea, rocks, with a fisherman, and in the distance a city. The second painting represents three worshippers approaching a sacred tree placed by a column and a feminine idol. The third scene represents Athena, Marsyas and the Muses, in mountain scenery, the episodes showing Marsyas both before and after the finding of Athena's tibias. In the fourth picture we see Hercules and the Hesperides.

In shop No. 14 two pictures were found, which were published in the *Bull.* by Mau (p. 269 *seq.*): one represents the departure of Chryseis = Helbig No. 1308. A male figure stands on the prow of a ship, inviting Chryseis to enter, who is also being helped by a youthful sailor and a young woman. In the background are two warriors. The composition is far superior to the execution. The second painting represents Ulysses and Circe, a subject of which there had previously been but one example in wall paintings (Helbig, No. 1320). Ulysses has just leaped from his seat in great excitement, while before him Circe bends imploringly.

In a room of house 15 two paintings were uncovered, which have also been published on p. 272 of the *Bull.* The first has the well-known scene of Narcissus reclining languidly and gazing sadly at his image in the fountain. In the second is the judgment of Paris: Paris seated and by him a graceful Hermes, while in front of him stand Athena armed, Aphrodite disrobing, and Hera with *stephanê* and sceptre. In shop No. 19, in the back room, is a landscape with the usual sanctuary and sacred tree.

In addition to the notice already published of the discoveries made in 1890 outside the Porta Stabiana (*JOURNAL*, 1890, pp. 228–9; 1889, p. 499), mention should be made of the impression of a body which is of especial importance because almost entirely draped. It is of a young and robust man, lying on his left side, robed in a tunic of some thick stuff which formed heavy folds on his chest, and in short drawers which left his legs

exposed at the knee: on his right foot is a sandal.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1891, pp. 254–75.

A LARARIUM.—An interesting example of Pompeian art was discovered during November in the house now under process of excavation. It consists of a domestic *lararium* placed in the upper portion of a *cubiculum*. The stucco mouldings and the painted decoration are as fresh as if executed yesterday. A standing figure of Hercules, holding his club in one hand and a vase in the other, fills the wall of the niche. On the ledge were found an elegant statuette of Mercury in gilt bronze, another of a priestess and an amulet representing a dolphin, also in the same material; a Pallas in terracotta, painted in colors, a votive offering of a head, and a model of an altar with the remains of a burnt offering upon it. The portable objects have been removed to the Naples Museum. The height of the *lararium* is about eighteen inches.—*Athenæum*, Nov. 21.

RAVENNA.—**AUGUSTA RAVENNA.**—A Roman sarcophagus unearthed at the church of S. Giorgio has in the centre a Latin inscription: *C. Larnius. Antiochus | Augustae. Ravenn. sibi. et. | C. Larnio. simpliciano | liberto. et. alumno suo | pientissimo. et. karissim. v. p | si quis ante. hanc arcam | ossuarium. a[li]am arcam (deest)*. It is important for the mention in the second line of the city of Ravenna as *Augusta*, which is the first time such a title has been found with certainty.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1891, p. 222.

RIMINI.—**ROMAN RUINS AND MOSAICS.**—In the portion of the city between the public fountain and the new casern, have been found traces of numerous Roman constructions which prove the original magnificence of this quarter, in which stood the famous amphitheatre and a temple of Apollo. Remains were found of the pavement laid in 754 u. c. by C. Caesar, the nephew of Augustus; some columns from a large building, perhaps a temple of Mars; a mosaic pavement, the finest yet found in Rimini. This mosaic consisted of a beautiful geometric design of white and black cubes: below it was a second mosaic pavement with a greater variety of colors.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1891, pp. 191–2.

ROMA.—**EARLY GREEK STATUE OF APOLLON.**—Among the numerous marble fragments found during the past years in the bed of the Tiber, and lying at present in the storehouses of the museum at the Baths of Diocletian, was a nude male torso which, when cleaned of calcareous deposits, appeared, in the uncorroded parts, to be a work of great beauty. The legs of this figure were soon identified, and finally the head; and the whole figure being re-composed is found to be by the hand of a Greek artist slightly earlier than Pheidias. It is of archaic style and represents an Apollon youthful and vigorous, similar in motive to the archaic bronze Apollon found at Pompeii. The left arm and the lower part of the legs are still wanting.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1891, pp. 287–8.

STATUE BY POLYKLEITOS.—In the via Cavour has been found a marble pedestal of a statue, 80 cent. wide, on which is the inscription ΠΥΘΟΚΛΗΣ · | ΗΛΕΙΟΣ · | [Π]ΕΝΤΑΘΛΟΣ · | [ΠΟ]ΛΥΚΛΕΙΤΟΥ · | [ΑΡΥΕ]ΙΟΥ. This inscription shows that the Roman statue on this base was a copy of the famous statue of the athlete Pythokles by Polykleitos mentioned by Pausanias (VI. 7. 10), whose original inscribed base was found at Olympia in 1879 (Loewy, *Inscr. gr. Bildh.*, No. 91).—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1891, pp. 286–7.

SCULPTURE.—Together with the base of the statue by Polykleitos there was found the colossal marble head of a woman—probably an empress of the second century, which was arranged to be set into a statue or bust.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1891, p. 286.

STATUE OF VICTORY.—In August, there was hauled up from the Tiber, near the Ponte Sisto, a marble pilaster which belonged to the decoration of the bridge built here under Valens and Valentinian, between 364 and 367. It evidently supported a statue of Victory in whose honor an inscription was engraved. Both monument and inscription are due to the same prefect of Rome, L. Aurelius Avianus Symmachus, who erected at the head of the bridge the bronze statues of Valens and Valentinian. The inscription reads: VICTORIAE AVGVSTA[e | e]OMITI · DOMINORVM | sa]NCTI III IMO · NOSTROR | s. p. q. r | cv]RANTE · ET · DEDICAN[te | t]AVR AVIANIO SYMMACHO | e]X · PRAEFECTIS · VRBI.

Several pieces of the bronze statues, a wing of the Victory, and the base of the statue of Valens were found.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1891, pp. 251–2: *Ami des Mon.*, 1891, pp. 375–6.

TOMBS ON THE VIA LABRIANA.—On this site, so well known for the discovery of numerous tombs in late years, a square *cella* has been found cut out of tufa on whose walls were some stucco figures in high relief: on one of them was a chariot driven by a winged Victory, on another a flying Genius. Near it was a small *columbarium*. A number of vases, tiles and sepulchral inscriptions were found in the neighborhood.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1891, pp. 201–3.

COMMENTARIUM LUDORUM SAECULARIUM.—After thirteen months of expectation, the text of the *Commentarium Ludorum Saecularium*, discovered on the banks of the Tiber September 20, 1890, has been made known. Prof. Theodor Mommsen, who had been invited to illustrate this remarkable document, has fulfilled his task to perfection, and we are left to decide which of the two is the more valuable, the text itself or Mommsen's comments. The edition issued by the Reale Accademia de' Lincei, in vol. I. part III. of the *Monumenti Antichi*, comprises sixty-five double columns of illustrations, ten plates, and two topographical maps.

The work begins with a report of my friend Domenico Marchetti, the architect who superintends in the archæological interest the works of drain-

age and embankment of the Tiber. On September 20, 1890, in excavating for the main sewer on the left bank of the river, between the Ponte S. Angelo and the church of S. Giovanni de' Fiorentini, under the houses Nos. 29-31 in the Via di Civitavecchia, a wall was discovered 30 metres long, 1.70 m. thick, 3 m. high, built with fragments of marble, bricks, tufa, and peperino, embedded half in cement, half in mud. The date of this construction or embankment seems to be the eighth century. As usual in those times, the materials were collected at random from the neighboring ruins, especially from those of the residence of the Quindecimviri Sacris Faciundis, which stood near the modern church of S. Maria in Vallicella, on the borders of the pond called Tarentum. There were still standing at that time two marble pillars, inscribed with the official reports of the celebration of the Ludi Sæculares, once under Augustus, and again under Septimius Severus. Both pillars were carried to the edge of the trench, split into fragments, and hurled into the mass of concrete.

The fragments of the first inscription, which refers to the Ludi celebrated under Augustus in the year 17 B. C., are 8 in number, and 5 of them fit together so as to make a column 3 metres high, containing 168 lines of minute writing. The width of the column is given by lines 96-117, 142-56, which are enclosed at both ends by a ledge or cornice: it amounts to 112 centimetres. The total height of the monument (a sketch of which may be seen in the gold medal struck for the occasion by Lucius Mescinius Rufus, *triumvir monetalis*, in Babelon's *Monn. de la Rép. Rom.*, II. 221) may be estimated at 4 metres, capital and base included.

The fragments of the second inscription—describing the celebration of the Ludi, under Septimius Severus, Caracalla, and Geta, in the year 204—number 105, of which only 63 join together. The name of Geta is erased everywhere, except in the last line of the front page, probably by an oversight of the *marmorarius*.

Several writers have left accounts of the great celebration of the year 17 B. C.: the oracle of the Sibyl referred to by Phlegon; Zosimus, Censorinus, Suetonius, Dion; Augustus himself in the Ancyran biography; the Capitoline Fasti; and Horace, whose *Carmen sæculare*, composed and sung for the occasion (see Didot's edition), has lost none of its popularity after a lapse of 1,900 years. The details given by this official report, while confirming and elucidating the information derived from the sources just mentioned, impart to the description of the wonderful scene a sense of life and actuality that cannot fail to impress the reader.

The Commentarium begins, or rather began (the first lines are missing), by a decree of the Senate, inviting Augustus to take the lead in the celebration and arrange its details. Then follows (II. 1-23) the letter addressed by Augustus to the college of the Quindecimviri Sacris Faciundis, stating

the minutest particulars of the celebration, the number and quality of the persons who had to take part in it, the dates of days and hours, the number and quality of the victims, *etc.* According to Zosimus these particulars had been suggested to Augustus by Ateius Capito, the leading authority on religious ceremonials. The date of the "manifesto" is lost, but can be indirectly fixed as March 24 of the year 17.

The third document (ll. 24-28) contains a brief report of the sitting of the Quindecimviri, held the same day, in which they decide to give publicity to the imperial manifesto, so that the regulations for the ceremonies should be known to everybody. They select for the performance of the *fruges accipiendæ* four places: namely, the platform of the Capitol in front of Jupiter's Temple; the vestibule of the Temple of Jupiter Tonans; the portico of Apollo's Temple on the Palatine; and that of Diana's Temple on the Aventine.

The next day, March 25, they meet again, but the resolutions passed are not known, because the lines 37-45, which contain the account of the meeting, are in such a fragmentary state as to convey no meaning. The meeting and the following ones were largely attended by the members of the priesthood, not fewer than twenty-one names being registered. And what names! Augustus himself; M. Vipsanius Agrippa; Q. Æmilius Lepidus, consul A. U. 733; C. Asinius Gallus, consul 746; C. Caninius Rebilus, consul 742; C. Sentius Saturninus, consul 735; D. Lælius Balbus, consul 748; and so on.

On May 23, the Senate meets in the Sæpta Julia, the portico built by Agrippa on the west side of the Via Flaminia (between the Caravita and the Palazzo di Venezia), and brings out two decrees connected with the celebration. The first relates to the numerous class of citizens, men and women, who, in spite of the law against celibacy, had remained unmarried between twenty (or twenty-five) and fifty (or sixty) years of age. Among the penalties imposed on them was the prohibition of attending public festivities and state ceremonies. The Senate, considering the extraordinary religious importance of the Ludi Sæculares, which none amongst the living had seen or would see again, takes away the prohibition. The second decree provides for the erection of a monument to commemorate the event. The senators agree that an official report should be drawn and engraved on two pillars, one of bronze, one of marble, to be set up *eo loco ubi ludi futuri sint*, in the place in which the celebration was going to take place. Faculty is given to the treasury officials to provide the necessary funds.

Of the two pillars raised in accordance with this *senatus consultum*, the one cast in bronze is very likely lost forever; the marble pillar is the very one the fragments of which were found on the banks of the Tiber, *eo loco ubi ludi editi sunt*, on September 20, 1890.

The following lines, 64-75, contain the report of another sitting held by the Quindecimviri on the eve of the celebration, viz., on May 25. Every detail is minutely specified, so that there should be no hesitation or confusion. Four places for the distribution of the *suffimenta*, or bounties, are assigned: one on the Aventine, one on the Palatine, two on the Capitol, so as to separate the crowd of applicants; and in order that it should be accomplished *minore molestia*, both of the distributors and of the receivers, three mornings are appointed instead of one, viz., May 26, 27, and 28. Four members of the brotherhood must watch each of the centres of distribution. The dates of May 29, 30, and 31 are fixed for another performance called the *frugum acceptio*, the nature and the meaning of which are not clearly established.

The celebration, in the strict sense of the word, began at the second hour of the night between May 31 and June 1, and lasted three days and three nights. The night ceremonies were performed in a wooden theatre erected for the occasion on the banks of the Tiber at the extreme end of the Campus Martius (between S. Maria in Vallicella and S. Giovanni de' Fiorentini). The day ceremonies were performed twice on the Capitol by the Temple of Jupiter and Juno, and once on the Palatine by the Temple of Apollo. One hundred and ten matrons, above twenty-five years of age, were selected to take part in the procession, and twenty-seven boys and twenty-seven girls of patrician descent (with both parents alive) enlisted to sing the hymn composed expressly by Horace: CARMEN COMPOSUIT Q. HORATIVS FLACCVS, so the report says in line 149. The beautiful canticle was sung twice—once when the pageant proceeded from Apollo's Temple to the Capitol, once on its way back. The accompaniments were played by the orchestra and the trumpeters (*tibicines et fidicines qui sacris publicis præsto sunt*) of the official "Kapelle."

The sacrifices of the first night were offered to the Fates, Μοῖραι; those of the second to the Ilithyïæ; those of the third to the Mother Earth. The day sacrifices belonged to Jupiter, Juno, and Apollo and Diana respectively. The amount of strength displayed by Augustus in these three days and nights is truly remarkable; in spite of his forty-six years of eventful life he never misses attending a ceremony and performing personally the immolation of the victims. The first night he slays nine lambs and nine goats in honor of the Fates, and a bull the following morning in honor of Jupiter. The second night he offers twenty-seven cakes to the Ilithyïæ, and a cow to Juno the morning after. The last night a pregnant sow is sacrificed to the Earth; and twenty-seven cakes are offered to Apollo and Diana at the close of the *triduum*. Agrippa, his friend and adviser, shows less power of endurance; he only appears in the daytime, helping Augustus in addressing the supplications to the gods and immolating the victims.

The text of the supplications is given for each occasion. This is the one addressed to the Fates: "Fates! as it is written in those books [meaning the Sibyllines] for the welfare of the Roman commonwealth, I offer you in sacrifice nine lambs and nine goats (*agnas feminas et capras feminas*), imploring you to augment the power and majesty of the Roman people both at home and abroad; to protect forever the Latin name, and give the Romans incolumity, victory, health, forever. Be merciful and benevolent to the Roman people and their legions, to the college of the Quindecimviri, to me, to my house and family," etc.

The supplication to Juno on the morning of the second day is made by the matrons, 110 in number, led by Augustus himself, and probably by the vestal virgins. In the report of the year 204 two vestals, Numisia Maximilla and Terentia Flavola, are distinctly mentioned as standing near the Empress Julia Domna.

The religious ceremonies were followed by scenic plays and "Latin Secular Games." The play on the first two nights was acted on a temporary wooden stage, no seats being provided for spectators (*in scæna, quod theatrum adiectum non fuit, nullis positis sedilibus*). The "Latin Games" were performed in a wooden theatre provided with seats and erected on the banks of the river. There were also Greek plays given in the theatres of Pompey and Marcellus; races in a temporary hippodrome built in the Campus Trigarius, in which Potitus Messalla and Agrippa acted as starters; and *venationes*, or wild-beast huntings, in the Circus Maximus or Flaminius. The festivities lasted until June 12. During this time, or at all events during the *triduum* of June 1 to 3, the court-houses were closed, and ladies who wore mourning were asked to give up for the occasion that sign of grief.—RODOLFO LANCIANI, in *Athenæum*, Nov. 14.

THE TORLONIA MUSEUM AND GALLERY.—The Italian journals announce the cession of the Torlonia Museum and Gallery to the State. The collection will be the nucleus of the intended National Gallery and Museum of Italy which is to be established in Rome.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 23.

MUSEUMS.—It was expected that the Archæological Museum of the city of Rome in the baths of Diocletian would be opened early this winter. The mosaics, frescoes, and sculpture are at present arranged; the rooms containing the smaller objects are not yet in order. The statue of Apollo found in the Tiber is now being placed on its pedestal. It is of the end of the archaic period. Some additional rooms of the Archæological Museum at the Villa Papa Giulio will shortly be opened to the public.—*Athenæum*, Oct. 24.

TERRACINA.—ROMAN RUINS AND SCULPTURES.—The construction of the new railway-station, north of Terracina, has led to various discoveries of Roman remains. On the very site of the station, was uncovered a singu-

lar building, consisting of a circular structure 2.60 met. in diameter built of calcareous stones, reached by a narrow corridor. In its walls were opened seven niches, three circular and four square. Between the outer wall of the chamber and a thick surrounding wall of octagonal shape there runs a vaulted corridor which has four niches. The chamber belonged originally to the *nymphæum* of some sumptuous villa, and was turned into a tomb.

Among the ruins were found a number of interesting pieces of sculpture. (1) Torso of colossal statue of man in toga, of broad free style and rich drapery. (2) Life-size statue of Venus, headless and without the right arm, left foot, and part of right foot. (3) Statue of a nymph, nude from the waist up, with a shell in front, used for the decoration of a *nymphæum*. It is exactly like the statue of a nymph in the Pio-Clementino Museum (*Cat.*, vol. I, pl. 35). (4) Headless male bust. (5) Female life-size head, of good style, with headdress of the time of the Flavii. (6) Several fine architectural fragments; *etc.*

A piece of water-conduit with the inscription *Reipubl. Tarricines cur. val genialis*, is interesting as confirming the site of the main aqueduct of the city, which brought water from S. Lorenzo Amaseno in the Lepini hills.

Along the *Via del Fiume*, were found two pieces of sculpture: one is a good but much injured replica of the Faun of Praxiteles, without head, arms, or lower limbs; the other is an equally mutilated imperial statue, a little over life-size, with chlamys wound over left arm, and tunic over which is a richly decorated breastplate.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1891, pp. 232-5.

TODI.—DISCOVERIES IN THE NECROPOLI.—Nearly forty tombs were opened in the necropolis of *Contrada Peschiera*, from the end of March to May 10. The greater part of them had been sacked completely. It is conjectured that this was the work of the antiquarian Monsignore Passeri who in the past century made frequent excavations at Todi, and thereby enriched his museum in Pesaro. The character of the tombs may be judged from the contents of one of the few found intact, which we will here enumerate. Tomb XVI, with wooden coffin, containing: a bronze mirror engraved with two winged genii on horseback, apparently trampling on a fallen man, of excellent style; two gold earrings formed of a band from which hangs a bunch of grapes; a black-figured vase; a small black amphora; a black lachrymatory.

In the *Contrada S. Lucia*, traces of a necropolis were found: a tomb was opened containing a large vase, and near it were found a bronze vase, lances, spear-heads, *etc.*—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1891, pp. 157-8.

VERONA.—ROMAN REMAINS AND SCULPTURE.—During the works undertaken in 1890 and 1891 in Verona to regulate the bed of the Adige and build protecting walls, many ancient objects and ruins of Roman buildings

were brought to light; but the most important discoveries were made in March on the right bank of the river, behind the church of Sta. Anastasia. There, in the bed of the river, numerous blocks of marble were met with which evidently belonged to a bridge that existed here during the Roman period. Such a bridge is recorded as existing up to 1154 when it fell. This bridge was probably called Emilia, because on the road of that name leading from the Julian Alps. The head of the bridge was discovered. There were also found indications of the existence, at this point, of the reservoir of an aqueduct, whose water was carried across the bridge into the city. In the same place as the stone blocks of the bridge, were found many objects, of which the following are a few of the most important.

Works of art.—(1) The finest piece is a bicipital bronze herm, winged, 25 cent. high, representing two female heads joined at the nape of the neck: they appear to be a double herm of Bacchantes, such as are frequent in the Bacchic cycle; the features are badly defaced from lying in the sand. (2) Two very beautiful bronze feet belong to male statues, one colossal, the other life-size. No other fragments of the statues to which they belong have been recovered. (3) Fragments of bronze plates that covered some base or pedestal, beautifully decorated. (4) Shoulder and left arm of a bronze statuette. (5) Statuette of Mercury. (6) Statuette of a winged genius with Phrygian cap. (7) Statuette of Minerva with ægis, crest, etc. (8) Statuette of bearded and ithyphallic Priapus. (9) Equestrian statuette of a Roman warrior, completely armed and in full career. (10) Beautiful bronze group representing a magnificently modelled elephant head with raised proboscis from between whose teeth comes forth a large crested snake whose spiral body forms a sort of hook. (11) Statuette of an agricultural divinity. (12) Bronze wing of a statuette. (13) Parts of a sacred tree of bronze.

There were also found many *utensils* for domestic use and objects of undetermined nature of bronze; also about six hundred coins, nearly all of bronze and badly oxydized. They all belong to the empire, and especially to the lower empire. They were not found together but in groups of ten or a dozen at some distance from each other. On the other hand, 577 coins, nearly all of silver and forming a single treasure, were found under the ruins of the bridge on the left bank. The greater number belong to the emperors of the second and the close of the first century—Vespasian, Domitian, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus, Commodus.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1891, pp. 101–8,

CHRISTIAN ANTIQUITIES OF ITALY.

BERGAMO.—**MORELLI'S COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.**—The collection of the late Signor Morelli, which he left to the public gallery at Bergamo, will shortly be exhibited there in two rooms, which are being prepared for the purpose. Among the Italian painters represented in this fine collection are

Pisanello, Pesellino, Botticelli, Giovanni Bellini, Borgognone, Beltraffio, Basaiti, Cariani, Montagna, Cavazzola, Moretto, and Moroni; and there are also some good specimens of the Dutch school. Some thirty of the choicest of these pictures have been photographed by Sign. C. Marcozzi, Piazza Durini, Milano.—*Academy*, Sept. 26.

MILANO.—**ADDITIONS TO THE BRERA.**—The Brera at Milan has recently been enriched by fine examples of Paris Bordone and Gaudenzio Ferrari. To these have just been added a Madonna by Sodoma, belonging to his Lionardesque period and of the finest quality; and a magnificent portrait, by Titian, of Count Antonio of Porcia.—*Academy*, Sept. 26.

NAPOLI.—**THE PRESERVATION OF THE CHAPEL OF S. GIOVANNI.**—The commission for the preservation of monuments is studying how to preserve the chapel of S. Giovanni, in the via dei Mercanti, with crypt of S. Aspreno below it. The crypt is a short and low chamber covered with a tunnel-vault, and has an ancient altar; it is supposed to have been used for the worship of Mithras. It was also, according to tradition, the dwelling-place of S. Asprenus, first bishop of Naples, in the first century. On its walls are remains of early-Christian frescoes. In the chapel above is a Greek inscription on a marble balustrade carved with geometric designs, flowers, and animals in Byzantine style: the inscription gives as founders the names of *Campolos* and *Constantina*. It is a work of the ninth century, and evidently refers to the chapel and not to the crypt.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1891, pp. 236–7.

ROMA.—**HOUSE OF SS. JOHN AND PAUL.**—PADRE GERMANO, continuing his excavations under the church of SS. Giovanni e Paolo, has cleared a part of the inner vestibule on the street of the same name. On the lower floor of this side of the house are six great arches or arched passages which were closed up; to each one correspond a line of two chambers in the direction of the *atrium* or *compluvium* not yet cleared. The vestibule was originally in the form of an unbroken portico, but, in the fourth century, it was cut up by walls into six small chambers, three of which have been cleared. When, in the fifth century, the lower part of the house was abandoned and filled up, this vestibule alone was left accessible, and within it was established an oratory which was reached by one of the six doors in the arcades, the only one not walled up at that time. It remained thus accessible until the time of the great restoration of the basilica shortly after 1000 A. D. Thus we can explain the presence of the religious paintings that decorate all the walls of each of these compartments. The best and the larger number of these paintings are lost, only three remaining in good condition. The first, representing the Saviour, has been already described (*Scavi*, 1890, p. 79). The second figures the Crucifixion. The figure of Christ is draped in the *colobium*, and by his side are the Virgin, Mary Magdalen, and St.

John. Longinus is present with his lance, and another soldier with the reed and the sponge. Above these figures are four small winged angels. The scene occupies a space of 1.75 by 1.20 metres, and is rather rudely treated, although the faces of the ten figures are very well drawn. The date appears to be about the ninth century. Slightly under this picture is another representing the three soldiers casting lots for the vesture; the subject is indicated by an inscription placed above it in white letters on a black ground: SVPER BESTEM MEAM MISERVNT | SORTEM. The figures are standing, lance in hand, in front of a circular object which may be the *tabula lusoria* or the tunic itself.

On the neighboring wall, in an oval niche is represented the dead Saviour entirely surrounded by a glory. A kind of tower appears to indicate the walls of a city, and a door near the niche, the entrance to the tomb. Below, on the same wall, is represented Christ descending into Limbo, in a manner similar to the painting at S. Clemente, only less complete. Only two letters remain of the inscription relating to it. Fragments of frescoes of similar style remain here and there on three other walls but so badly injured as to be unrecognizable.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1891, pp. 161–2.

EXTENSION OF THE VATICAN LIBRARY.—Under the great hall of the Vatican Library, there is another of the same size that has hitherto been the Armoury. Its contents have now been removed; and in it have been placed about 185,000 printed books, which formerly filled the Borgia and other rooms situated at a considerable distance from the reading room. For the convenience of readers in the Library and those admitted to the Vatican Archives, one section of the new hall is filled with books of reference, those selected being such as serve the purpose of scholars working at mss. The plan of the reference library resembles that of the ms. department at Paris, but is of a more international character, and includes all publications sent by foreign governments, learned societies, and literary clubs. The Pope has specially intended that the books in the reference library should represent the literature of all nations, and that students coming to work at the Vatican should find there the publications of their own countries.

Besides these there are (1) the Mai collection, (2) the old papal library of printed books, (3) the Palatine library from Heidelberg, (4) the Fulvio Orsini collection, (5) that of Cardinal Zelada, (6) that of Capponi (containing Italian literature), (7) that of Cicognara (books on the history of art), (8) all subsequent historical collections down to that of Ruland, librarian of Würzburg.—*Academy*, Aug. 1.

SARDINIA.

NORA.—PUNIC NECROPOLIS.—It was owing to the violent ravages of stormy waves on the coast near the site of the ancient Nora that the most ancient part of the necropolis of this city has been brought to light. Hitherto only remains of the Roman period had been found, but the waters turned up some Punic *stelæ*, and seemed to show exactly where to investigate. A thorough excavation was made over the entire surface of the early necropolis. The result was somewhat monotonous, consisting largely of terracotta urns, with swelling body, with a slightly inclined neck, and two handles in the form of half-rings. These urns, while varying in size, are of the same ordinary reddish earth and the same shape: they were always closed by a reversed cover, and contained burnt bones. The urns, placed side by side, occupied a small space underneath numerous *stelæ* inclined in the midst of the sand that surrounded them. The number of urns was about 220, many of them in fragments; and the *stelæ* numbered 153, so that the greater number of the urns had a corresponding *stela*. Seven of the urns were of a different shape, resembling a truncated cone, with larger aperture, depressed and lengthened handles: their funeral contents was of a special character, including bones and heads of animals. The whole excavation was made in a bed of compact reddish sand, a virgin soil above which a gradual accumulation of sand took place.

At about forty metres east of the necropolis, still near the shore, was found an area of semicircular shape with traces of long and repeated action of fire, which was probably the place of cremation.

The *stelæ* are cut out of the local sandstone, and, while some of them are rude, many are carved with masterly hand and have artistic value, all the greater considering the ill-adaptability of the stone. The greater number have the goddess Tanit in the usual form of the sacred cone, with or without the crescent, with globe or in human shape. On many of them are figures of Egyptian or Oriental style, and Greek influence is visible in some. Some of them bear inscriptions that may throw light on the period of the necropolis.

While similar *stelæ* are met with in other *necropoli* of Sardinia, the funeral objects found in some of the urns is singular. They consist of tripods of various dimensions (varying from 75 millim. to 25 cent.) surmounted by a disk; small receptacles, sometimes in the form of truncated cones, sometimes of spherical caps; little pans; palettes with long handles; small lamps and knives. All these objects are of lead, covered with heavy patina. Among other objects found were three Punic coins, one with a palm-tree, another with the head of Astarte; three Roman coins; six vases, one of which had a human face, of archaic style; a terracotta head of Ceres; the

neck of a large vase with black lustre, on which a Phœnician inscription is scratched showing it to be dedicated "*to the Lady Tanit, face of Baal, (by) Ger, the son of*." Two small headless statuettes were found, one somewhat rude, rather Egyptian in style, the other, stamped, representing Artemis at rest with a doe by her side, a delicate graceful Greek work.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1891, pp. 299–302.

SICILY.

SICILIAN-GREEK NUMISMATICS.—A. J. Evans read before the Numismatic Society of London on Oct. 15 and Nov. 19 a paper on *Syracusan "Medallions" and their Engravers in the Light of Recent Finds*. The coinage of these noble dekadrachms, or fifty litra pieces, originally derived from the offerings of the Carthaginians to Gelon's wife Dāmaretê after their crushing defeat at Himera in 480 B. C., was renewed towards the close of the fifth century B. C., in a still more splendid style. These coins, the hitherto known examples of which bear the signatures of the two artists Kimôn and Evainetos, had from Winckelmann's time onwards been regarded as the master-pieces of the art of coin-engraving. Much, however, yet remained to be elucidated as to their exact dates and occasion. Mr. Evans described a remarkable discovery made on the site of the ancient Inessa (now Santa Maria di Licodia), on a spur of Mount Etna, of a vessel containing nearly seventy of these "medallions," in addition to other Sicilian-Greek silver coins of lesser denominations. The pot in which they were contained lay beneath a layer of lava, but many of the coins were nevertheless in the most brilliant condition. Among them, besides hitherto unpublished coins of Messina and Selinûs, was a new dekadrachm by Evainetos, exhibiting his signature in full, and probably representing the latest work of that engraver. The great prize of the hoard was, however, a "medallion" by a new artist, traces of whose signature are visible in a monogrammatic form on the reverse, and whose work transcends in delicacy and beauty anything hitherto known in this branch of art. The obverse exhibits the head of Persephonê or Dêmêtêr Chloê crowned with the earless barley-spray of spring; and, as compared with other coins presenting this type, her hair has here acquired a new and luxuriant development. The author recognized in this head the prototype of Evainetos' Kore, from which it is distinguished by its greater severity of profile, the formation of the eyes, and various early characteristics. The reverse of the new "medallion" is equally remarkable. As on other dekadrachms, we see here the quadriga crowned by Nikê, and the panoply ranged on steps below, but they appear in a new and grander aspect. The movement of the horses is rythmic and harmonious, and very different from the more sensational scheme of Evainetos. Behind them is seen the angle of a monument, perhaps representing the

judges' stand, from which Nikê flies. The inscription AΘAA is placed in large letters above the shield in the exergue. The issue of this "medallion" and the earliest of the fellow coins by Kimôn was connected with the Athenian overthrow of 413 and the institution of the "Asinarian Games." From the evidence of recent finds and the author's typological studies it would further be shown that the whole chronological arrangement of the Syracusan coin-types during the last quarter of the fifth, and the first half of the fourth century B. C., required radical revision, and that in particular a surprising monetary gap occurs during the Dionysian period, attributable to the desperate financial expedients of Dionysios I. He showed the importance of certain coins struck at Segesta at the time of the Athenian alliance, and at Motya and Panormos at the date of the Carthaginian expedition of 409 B. C., in their bearing on the chronology of the early medallions by Kimôn. It appeared, moreover, that the masterpiece of that artist exhibiting the facing head of Arethusa was imitated at Himera before the close of the same year. For Kimôn himself he claimed a Campanian connection, and pointed out evidences of Campanian influence and traditions on the style and ornaments of his later Syracusan designs. Mr. Evans traced the influence of the rival artist Evainetos in a series of imitations of his famous head of Korê on the later Greek coinages of Sicily and the mother country, as well as on those of Carthage and the Siculo-Punic cities. From Rhoda and Emporiai on the Spanish coast debased copies of Evainetos' design were propagated through the Iberic and Armorican tribes, and found their last degeneration in certain ancient British types that ranged from Plymouth to Oxford. It was further shown that silver cups adorned with the medallions of this artist were imitated in clay by the Capuan potters, and a recently discovered signet gem was described, representing the same official type of Hērakles and the lion which occurs on Syracusan gold staters engraved by Evainetos, and which both from its style and subject must be regarded as a work of the same engraver. The historic occasion of the earlier "medallions" known as Dāmareteia, from Gelon's consort, was next discussed, and various evidence brought forward connecting the revival of this silver dekadrachm issue with the Assinarian games instituted to commemorate the defeat of the Athenians. In conclusion it was shown that the chronological data supplied by Mr. Evans's researches pointed to the breaking off of the tetradrachm coinage at Syracuse at the beginning of the Dionysian era, and evidence was further adduced for believing that the earliest Syracusan *Pegasi* were coined in alliance with the Leontines, at the time of Dion's expedition in 357 B. C.—*Athenæum*, Oct. 24; Nov. 28.

EARLY NECROPOLI.—The excavations made by the Italian Government in the Hellenic and prehistoric necropolises in the neighborhood of Syracuse

have brought to light a large number of tombs and a great quantity of grave-goods of various kinds, especially ornamented pottery of most primitive forms, bronzes (amongst which are swords dagger-shaped like those of Mykenai), and bone ornaments of a peculiar character. Some tombs were found with the entrance or *dromos* closed by a stone slab with ornamentation sculptured in relief in a strange exotic style, perhaps Phœnician. But the most remarkable discovery now made here in Eastern Sicily is of earth-works and objects presenting the genuine Mycenæan type, which prove that the so-called Mycenæan culture extended to this island. Dr. Orsi, director of the works, is preparing his report for immediate publication.—*Athenæum*, Aug. 29.

SYRACUSE.—GREEK VASE.—A red-figured Greek vase of the fourth century B. C. has been discovered in the necropolis of Fusco. This fact is of interest, because it is the first discovery of a red-figured vase in this vast necropolis. It is a *kalpis* of excellent style, and represents a combat of a warrior and youth with an Amazon.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1891, p. 298.

FRANCE.

ARLES.—ROMAN SARCOPHAGUS.—In June, 1891, a fine Roman sarcophagus was unearthed at Trinquetailles, a suburb of Arles, at a spot which appears to have formed part of the ancient necropolis, destroyed by the river Rhone. It has been placed in the museum of Arles, together with the top of another sarcophagus found at the same time. All four of the sides are covered with reliefs with hunting-scenes ending in the death of the hero from the onslaught of a boar. The art of the reliefs is excellent, and belongs probably to the second century.—*Ami des Mon.*, 1891, pp. 364-72.

GROZON.—RELIC OF ST. AKINDYNOS.—At a recent meeting of the *Académie des Inscriptions*, M. Gustave Schlumberger exhibited a relic which has a curious history. It is the fragment of a left parietal bone, enclosed in a plaque of silver, which is encised with the figure and the name (in Greek letters) of Saint Akindynos, who was martyred at Nikomedeia in the reign of Diocletian. In 1200, this relic was preserved at Constantinople in the church of SS. Cosmo and Damian; for it is mentioned as being there at that time by a Russian pilgrim, the archbishop of Novgorod. Four years later Constantinople was sacked by the returning crusaders, and this relic was presented to the abbey of Rosières, in the Jura. An inventory of the treasures of this abbey, made in 1714, mentions both the bone and its silver setting. In 1791, when all the treasures of the abbey were dispersed, the relic disappeared. But quite recently, the Abbé Guichard, while making some archæological excavations at Grozon, near Rosières, found the bone of Saint Akindynos, still enclosed within its silver plaque, in a heap of wood-ashes left by some salt-workers.—*Athenæum*, Nov. 14.

PARIS.—LOUVRE.—*New Hall.*—A new hall, containing Jewish antiquities, will shortly be opened on the ground-floor of the Louvre, and in a line with the great Chaldeo-Assyrian Gallery and the Hall of Phœnician Antiquities. This addition is spacious enough to contain all those relics of the ancient people in which the Louvre is very rich. In the same museum the authorities have installed the fine mosaic found by M. Renan in 1863 at the Church of St. Christopher, Kabr-Hiram, near Tyre.—*Athenæum*, Aug. 29.

Additions to Collections.—Among the most beautiful and interesting additions lately made to the Louvre are five *répétitions en stuc polychrome* of Italian sculptures of the fifteenth century, of the kind to which, as existing in the same museum, we called attention some two years ago as terracotta medallions with designs in relief, painted in rich colors, silvered and gilt, and specimens of the most charming spirit and rarest skill. Like the latter, four of the new examples represent the Virgin and Child; the fifth, and finest of all of them, is the statuette, three-quarters of the size of life, of an adolescent youth, who is in the act of presenting a garland.

A statuette in bronze of Bacchus, said to have been found on the acropolis of Athens, attributed to Praxiteles, and formerly in the possession of Photiades Pasha, Governor of Krete, has been acquired by the Louvre from Signor Giulio Sambon.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 23.

TOWER OF JEAN SANS PEUR.—The Society for Protecting Ancient Buildings will take small comfort in the announcement that the architect of the City of Paris has received instructions to prepare a scheme for the complete restoration of the tower of Jean sans Peur in that city.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 23.

SWITZERLAND.

AVENCHES.—The excavations at Avenches (Aventicum), in Canton Vaud, will probably be continued this winter, with a view to laying bare the whole remains of the ancient theatre. An application has been made to the Government for funds.—*Athenæum*, Sept. 26.

SCHAFFHAUSEN.—**PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT.**—In the neighborhood of Schaffhausen, close by the three rocks known as the *Schweizersbild*, Dr. Rüsch has discovered a very extensive human settlement belonging to the stone age, which is now being laid bare under his supervision. The settlement is in a rocky niche about 13 met. high and 37 m. long, and is the first of that period which has been discovered in Switzerland which is not in connection with a cavern. The overhanging rocks offered a roof as protection against the weather. Dr. Rüsch has found here an immense quantity of flint knives, chisels, and lance-heads, bones of the reindeer, roe, stag, hare, cave-bear, and other animals; also human bones, needles, and the beginnings of drawings.—*Athenæum*, Oct. 31.

GERMANY.

AHRWEILER.—ROMAN GRAVES.—Four new graves have been unearthed by the Provincial Museum. They consisted of stone and tile coffers in simple earth-graves. All showed that the bodies had been burned. One grave contained two artistic glass vases; another a huge wine-jug surrounded by sixteen pitchers, cups, and plates. A notable find was a small lamp in the form of two juxtaposed feet, with the artist's name signed on the soles of the sandals.—*Westd. Korr.*, x. 55, from *Köln. Ztg.*

BITBURG.—ROMAN INSCRIPTION.—In 1890 was found an inscription which may be thus restored:

In h(onorem) d(omus) d(ivinae) num(inibus) augg(ustorum) fara[bu]- | rem exaedicaverunt suo i[np]- | endio iuniores vici hic cos[i]- | stentes loco sibi e[on]cesso | et donato a vikan[is b]ede- | nsibu[s] dedicatum effec- | tum I. . . idus iulias imp(eratore) d(omino) | [n(ostro) philippo] aug(usto) et Titiano e[o(n)s(ulibus) | cur(atoribus) . . ti[o] et secundo s[e]c[uro].

Bitburg was originally called *beda vicus*, then *castrum bedense*. This inscription is the earliest document containing the name *Beda*.—**WALLENBORN**, in *Westd. Korr.*, x. 44.

BLANKENHEIM.—MEROVINGIAN BURIAL-GROUND.—For several months excavations have been made in Nettersheim of a Merovingian burial-ground. More than 100 graves have been opened. In 37 were found only the skeletons. The remaining graves contained also each an urn. In the men's graves were laid at the right of the body an iron sword and battle-axe, at the left a dagger and occasionally a small knife. Sometimes a coin of gold or silver was laid under the chin. By the right arm was a cup of thin white or green glass. In the graves of the women, besides the urn, were found rings, necklaces, hair pins and combs of bronze, glass and earthen vases.—*Köln. Ztg.*, in *Westd. Korr.*, x. 112.

BONN.—In digging, probably in Bonn, was found the following oculist inscription:

1. G(ai) *Mont(i) Iuen(is) dialepid(os) ad asp(ritudinem)*. (A known recipe.)

2. G(ai) *M(onti) Iuenis spodiace(um) ad l(ippitudinem)*. To *spodiaceum* add *collyrium*, Scribonius, 24.

3. G(ai) *Monti Iuen(is) euodes ad cla(ritatem)*. Cf. *crocodes*, Klein No. 122. [Scribonius, 26.]

4. *Μαρκιανού κυκνάρια*. [Galen xiv p. 765 Kühn: τὰ μὲν γὰρ πρὸς ἀρχομένας ὀφθαλμίας ἀρμόζει, ὡς τὰ διὰ γλαυκίου καὶ τὰ διὰ κρόκου καὶ τὰ κυκνάρια.]—**S. SEY**, in *Westd. Korr.*, x. 27.

DÜSSELDORF.—In the Kaiserhain near Düsseldorf lies a Germanic burial-ground. On the site excavated a few years ago by the Historical

Society of Düsseldorf the city Government has recently unearthed more slender urns filled with bone ashes.—C. KOENEN, in *Westd. Korr.*, x. 25.

EHRANG (near Trier).—Not far from the spot where the Roman stone-sculptures were found other remains have been discovered, consisting of architectural fragments and numerous graves, both Roman and Merovingian, and a subterranean sepulchral chamber. There were graves of children and adults, some with and others without other contents than the bones or ashes of the departed. The subterranean chamber is 5.73 m. long and 4.10 broad. At one end is a niche for a statue. The chamber was apparently entered by means of a ladder or wooden steps, as there is no arrangement for a stone stairway. The walls were stuccoed and painted, but not in fresco. The coloring was arranged in three superposed sections. The lowest 50 cm. high in reddish-brown was painted to represent panelling. The middle section was divided into squares and rectangles which contained circles, crosses and lozenges. The colors here used were red-brown, green, black, yellow and red, and the decoration imitated marble incrustation. The upper section was a decorated frieze, but has almost entirely disappeared. In the centre of the room were two stone blocks, with sunken cavities in which posts to support the roof or a partition-wall might have been placed. Fragments of a statue of a young man were found in this chamber. Similar subterranean sepulchral chambers are not common in the Rhine country. They are found at Weyden near Köln and at St. Matthias and Schweich near Trier. Coins found in these tombs date from 260–340. The tombs themselves are probably not earlier than the third century. A circular enclosure adjoining the tomb seems to have been used as a resting place for mourners and for funerary feasts.

SCULPTURES.—Near the site where the fragment of an equestrian group was found in 1890, excavations have been continued under Herr Ebertz. Here was found: 1. A sandstone group of a god riding a horse over a giant. The somewhat damaged group measures 86 cm. in height. The god has a beard, is without covering for the head, wears the lorica, tunic and garment like a chlamys. The giant shows his teeth at a foe not represented. 2. A second similar group represents a German or Celt overriding a giant. The broad-headed, beardless rider is clad in a close-fitting upper garment. The saddle is of peculiar construction with a high support in front and smaller one behind. The giant is youthful and beardless. 3. A sandstone altar was also discovered, on the four sides of which are sculptured Ceres, Mercury, Hercules and Minerva. The association of Ceres and Hercules is important, as they appear on other altars from the same region in connection with other divinities. 4. Several architectural fragments were found, which probably belonged to the altar.—HETTNER, in *Westd. Korr.*, x. 26, 70, 71.

FRANKFURT.—ROMAN RUINS AT DORTELWEIL.—That the ruins here were not a military station but a "villa," as was suspected by Böhmer in 1842, is now established. The substantial walls, the arrangements for heating, the remains of wall-decoration indicate a stately mansion, the plan of which corresponds to the *villa rustica* described by Vitruvius. The scarcity of metal objects, pottery and especially of stamped sherds indicates that the house was used by the conquerors and gradually fell into ruins. The termination *weil* seems to be a reminiscence of the ancient *villa*.—Dr. WOLFF, in *Westd. Korr.*, x. 52.

ROMAN INSCRIPTION.—On a large brick found in the ruins of a Roman villa north of Dortelweil is inscribed in uncial characters *mittet* (mittit) *Mattose* (Mattosae) *salutem, coiugi carissime* (coniugi carissimæ) *et . otat do usque at* (ad) *te*. By means of Ovid, *Heroiden* 13, 1-2, *Mittet et optat amans, quo mittitur, ire salutem* | *Haemonis Haemonio Laodamia viro*, the inscription may be completed to read *et optat eam* (i. e., salutem) *ire aliquando usque ad te* (i. e., Mattosa). Another instance of a similar greeting making use of the third and second person is found in *CIL*, iv. 2015.—A. RIESE, in *Westd. Korr.*, x. 69.

HEDDERNHEIM.—A relief of Aeon, often found in Mithraic representations, having been discovered in Heddernheim and sold to a foreigner, Dr. Georg Wolff makes an appeal for a systematic investigation of this ancient site of Mithraic worship.—*Westd. Korr.*, x. 4.

KARLSRUHE.—EXCAVATION OF TWO TUMULI NEAR SALEM.—In the Hartwald, a half-hour's walk west of Salem, there is a group of 20 mounds. Eight were excavated in 1830 and 1834 and one in 1878. A tenth has been recently excavated, and has revealed the following: a large iron sword, a fibula, a large neck-ring, two beautifully decorated urns, and other small objects. The mound apparently dates from 500 B. C. A second mound, which had been excavated in earlier days, was reëxamined. A new burial was discovered, that of a child of 13 or 15 years. Remnants of a Bernstein pearl necklace, a fibula, armlet, buckle, and pottery were found.

ROMAN BUILDING NEAR WALDSHUT.—The Roman ruins near Waldshut prove to be remains of a large house, of which there have been cleared a long passage and eight rooms. One of these was a bath-room. Several of the rooms were heated by hypokaustal apparatus. Fragments of stucco show wall-paintings of floral and geometrical design on white ground.—E. WAGNER, in *Karlsruher Ztg.*: *Westd. Korr.*, x. 83, 110.

KÖSCHING (NEAR INGOLSTADT).—CAMP AND ROMAN BUILDINGS.—The old Roman fortification stood in the southwestern part of Kösching. The church and burial-ground occupy the place of the Prætorium. The camp measured about 250 by 200 m. Outside of the camp was a building provided with heating apparatus, baths, etc. The rough walls were covered

with stucco. Some at least of the rooms were vaulted. The precise purpose of the building is difficult to define. It might have served judicial purposes and was adapted also for dwelling. The construction of the walls seems to date from the second century.—T. FINK, in *Westd. Korr.*, x. 75.

MAINZ.—The dredging of the Rhine between the Ingelheimer and Petersane has brought to light a number of small bronze objects, chiefly fibulæ of the La Tène type, and bars the significance of which is unknown.—L. LINDENSCHMIT, in *Westd. Korr.*, x. 21.

MANNHEIM.—Mounds in the woodlands of Freiherr von Gemmingen at Rappenau. The investigations made by the local archæological society in connection with the Karlsruhe society have been confined to the six mounds of the western group. The character of the objects found exhibits an interesting mixture of the so-called Hallstatt and La Tène types of culture.—K. BAUMANN, in *Westd. Korr.*, x. 2.

NEUSS.—**ROMAN CAMP.**—The excavations of the *castra stativa* at *Novesium* by the Provincial Museum of Bonn have been most successful. The excavations extended along the right side of the *praetentura*. This is divided into three sections. In the outermost are 202 wall-bound spaces for tents and baggage. In the middle section were three buildings apparently belonging to the *scamnum tribunorum praefectorumque*. In the southern section is a wall-bound quadrangular space apparently the *schola legionis*.—Köln. *Ztg.*, in *Westd. Korr.*, x. 114.

PFALZ.—**EXCAVATIONS ON THE HEIDENBURG NEAR KREIMBACH.**—The foundations of a late-Roman gate-tower have been laid bare. From this extend walls to the southwest and northwest. Amongst the smaller finds was the iron staff of a standard. Fragments of a cornice, a sarcophagus-cover, several stelæ carved in relief, besides small objects of iron, bronze, glass and pottery were found. There is no trace of mediæval remains. Coins of Gallienus, Tetricus and Aurelianus point to the construction of the fort in the third century. From the fact that gravestones were used it would appear that urgent necessity compelled a speedy construction. Such a time was when under Gallienus and Tetricus the Romans lost the right bank of the Rhine and had to speedily protect the left.

ROMAN ROADWAYS.—In following the Roman road from the Rhine westward over the Hartgebirge it has been established that the old Roman road led on the east slope of the watershed from the old station on Murrnurnichtviel almost in the line of the present road to Becherskopf, thence to the ruins of the hunting castle Schaudichnichtum and up and down hill to Lambertskreuz, and on to Nadenbrunnen and to Drachenfels, where Siegfried fought the dragon. Its continuation to Weidenstrat and Speyerbach awaits investigation.

ROMAN ROADS TO METZ.—The investigation of the Roman road from Dürkheim and Neustadt into the mountains has resulted in fixing the direction of the road from Lopodunum (=Ladenburg) on the right bank of the Rhine to Oggersheim on the left bank, and on to Ruchheim, Ellerstadt and Dürkheim. In the mountain the road follows the water-way, is often steep and does not exceed three metres in width. Roman coins, pottery and tools were found. The road Neustadt—Kalmit—Schänzel was partially investigated. Both roads lead by the Saar to Divodurum = Metz.

STONE IMPLEMENTS FROM SOUTHERN PFALZ.—Hitherto the opinion has prevailed that the stone implements from this region were made from Alpine rocks. This is not universally the case, as nine out of ten stone implements found at Dörrenbach, Böllenborn, Reisdorf, Waldleiningen, Blankenborn and Bruchweiler are made of diorite precisely like that found in the Silz valley. Similar implements have been found in the Silz valley, showing that in the neolithic period they were manufactured in this region.

COLUMNAR BOUNDARY-STONE.—Northwest from Donnersberg on the left bank of the Alsenz is the Stahlberg. Here is found a large conical-pointed column, 3.60 m. long with a diameter of 1 m. at the base. It was probably a boundary-stone, antedating the Alemanni. At Niederkirchen was found a greenish stone axe, belonging to the late stone age.—Dr. C. MEHLIS, in *Westd. Korr.*, x. 84, 53, 22, 78, 23.

RHEIMPFALZ.—ROMAN ROADS.—The Roman roads in the Southern Palatinate are either parallel to the Rhine or at right angles to it. Parallel to the Rhine are the two roads: (1) the *via militaris* which unites Rheinzabern, Gernersheim, Speyer, Altrip and Worms; and (2) the mountain road from Upper Alsace to Mainz. The cross roads uniting these two roads have been hitherto unknown. Recent investigations have shown a number of roads leading from the five towns above mentioned across to the mountain road.—Dr. C. MEHLIS, in *Westd. Korr.*, x. 111.

ROTTWEIL.—THE ROMAN CAMPS AT ROTTWEIL AND AT HOCHMANERN.—Recent excavations at Rottweil have resulted in following the line of the walls surrounding the camp. Three separate periods of construction have been determined. At Hochmanern a Roman fortress has been discovered. Here also three successive periods of construction have been determined. The excavations here described were carried on during 1888, 1889, and 1890 in continuation of former investigations.—HÖLDER, in *W. Korr.*, x. 77.

SCHRIESHEIM (NEAR HEIDELBERG).—ROMAN BUILDING.—The erecting of a new building near the station at Schriesheim led to the discovery of the cellar of a Roman building. The stuccoed walls contained niches; in the middle of the room was a stone table. A small relief of a seated matron with fruit-basket in her lap was also found. These are to be published by the Archæological Society of Mannheim.—K. BAUMANN, in *W. Korr.*, x. 19.

STUTTGART.—THE ROMAN FORT ON THE SCHIERENHOF NEAR SWABIAN GMUND.—In 1886 a corner tower of the fort was discovered and partially excavated. Later excavations show the existence of similar towers at two of the remaining corners. The fourth corner being occupied by a dwelling house could not be examined. The *Praetorium*, the *Porta dextra* and *Porta decumana* have been set free. Fragments of pottery and letters and implements of bronze were found near the *Praetorium* and *Porta dextra*.—STEIMLE, in *Westd. Korr.*, x. 74.

ROMAN ROADS.—The condition of the investigation concerning the Roman roads in southwestern Germany is reported by K. Miller. 1.—The investigations in upper Suabia came to an end in 1884 for lack of funds. 2.—Since 1886 considerable portions of the Roman road from Bregenz to Feldkirch have been discovered under the present highway. Further investigation is expected from Baron v. Lochner in Lindau. 3.—Since 1887 extensive investigations have been made in Baden at the expense of the grand duchy, extending to the region south of the Kinzigthal. Here the condition of the road for a long distance has been recovered. 4.—Excavations have been made since 1887 in Schaffhausen with results corresponding to those in Baden. 5.—The renewal of the governmental description of Würtemberg has begun with the investigation of the connection of the Neckar-road, established between Nürtingen and Tübingen, and the valley of the Danube, lying on the other side of the rugged Alp. 6.—The roads between Neckar, Rems and Limes have been investigated by two university graduates with successful results. Several roads were found leading straight to Limes, but no made road from Pfahlbronn to Mainhardt. A broad well-constructed road was found from Löwenstein to Mainhardt and through Limes to Hall. From Hall a Roman road was found leading over the Einkorn in the direction of Aalen and a second towards Crailsheim.—*Westd. Korr.*, x. 1.

TRIER.—Recently a marble tablet has been found in Trier, bearing an inscription which reads:—*Deae Icovel(launae) M. Primius Alpicus v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito)*. The Celtic goddess *Icovellauna* is known by a number of inscriptions. She seems to be a healing divinity as well as a fountain nymph. Dedicatory tablets of bronze as small as this are common, in marble they are rare.—HETTNER, in *Westd. Korr.*, x. 54.

VILLINGEN.—ADDITIONS TO THE DESCRIPTION OF A GRAVE.—This grave was described in *Wd. Korr.*, ix. 159. The various bones make up the skeleton of a man and a little pig. Wooden fragments of a chariot were discovered, showing a tire thickly set and protected with square-headed nails. Bronze buttons for the decoration of horses were also found.—K. SHUMACHER, in *Westd. Korr.*, x. 13.

WITTEKINDSBURG (NEAR RULLE).—The excavations at Wittekindsburg under Dr. Schuchhardt bring to light a Roman fortified camp. The western entrance is well preserved. At the southwestern angle is a round tower, at the northeastern a square tower, at the other angles no towers but only a curving of the wall. The wall was built of calcareous stone regularly laid. The plan of the camp is irregular and determined by the character of the hill-top. Measurements as well as the construction indicate the Roman character of this stationary camp. This region has been regarded by recent historians as a battleground between Romans and Germans.—*Westd. Korr.*, x. 15.

WORMS.—GRAVES OF THE BRONZE AGE AT METTENHEIM.—These graves are of importance for the very sound condition of the skeletons which have been discovered. A very interesting foot-ring of bronze indicates a date earlier than the Hallstatt-period.—Dr. KOSHL, in *Westd. Korr.*, x. 43.

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